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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—
NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for its payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Democratic State Convention.

An Ugly Slap at Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Hardest Kind of Hard Money Platform.

Evils of Inflation Set Forth in Strongest Terms.

Two Republicans on the Ticket.

The Party Hopelessly Divided on Vital Issues.

SYRACUSE, September 17.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled this morning, when the following report from the Committee on Resolutions was read and adopted:

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of New York renew their pledge of fidelity to the principles adopted and affirmed unanimously by delegates representing the Democrats of all the United States together assembled in their National Convention and since reapproved and indorsed by Democratic majorities in fifteen States, comprising more than half of the total population of the Union.

From the National Democratic Platform, Baltimore, July 10, 1872:

"Seventh—The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

"Eighth—A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest consideration of commercial morality and honest government."

To these authentic declarations of Democratic principle and policy the times give proof. The present depression of business is caused by the reaction from the unhealthy stimulus of an excessive, depreciated and irredeemable currency; by enormous and ill-adjusted taxation, and by extravagance, waste and peculation in the administration of public affairs. In the face of the fact that the existing volume of currency is greater than can be absorbed by business, in the face of the fact that the recent fall of prices has followed repeated inflations, any attempt to increase the currency would be worse than ineffectual to revive prosperity, for it would interrupt the healing processes of industry. It would be worse than futile to restore confidence, for it would create distinct and new uncertainties in business, paralyze the beginnings of enterprise, rob labor of its too scanty employment and, while stifling the progress of administrative reforms, would bring lasting dishonor upon the credit, the intelligence and the character of the country.

The Democratic party of New York also reaffirm the principles set forth in their platform adopted last year at Syracuse, and indorsed by 50,000 Democratic majority at the election following, in a poll of nearly 800,000 voters, and vindicated before all the people of this Republic by the illustrious administration of Governor Samuel J. Tilden.

From the New York Democratic Platform, Syracuse, September 16, 1874:

"First—Gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency convertible with coin.

"Second—Steady steps toward specie payments; no step backward.

"Third—Honest payment of the public debt in coin and the sacred preservation of the public faith.

"Fourth—Revenue reform; Federal taxation for revenue only; no Government partnership with protected monopolies.

"Fifth—Home rule to limit and localize most jealously the few powers intrusted to public servants, municipal, State and Federal; no centralization.

"Sixth—Equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation.

"Seventh—A free press; no gag laws.

"Eighth—Free men; a uniform excise law; no sumptuary laws.

"Ninth—Official accountability, enforced by better civil and criminal remedies; no private use of the public funds by public officers.

"Tenth—Corporations chartered by the State always supervisable by the State in the interest of the people.

"Eleventh—The party in power is responsible for all legislation when in power.

"Twelfth—The Presidency a public trust, not a private perquisite; no third term.

"Thirteenth—Economy in public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened."

The Democrats of New York, in convention assembled, pledge to the country, their nominees and their representatives in the Senate and Assembly to follow where an honest and fearless Chief Magistrate has dared to lead in reforming the administration of our great canals, so long despoiled in their construction, maintenance, repairs and revenues; to carry on with unwavering purpose and fidelity wise measures to increase the efficiency of all departments of public works and service, and to persist in reducing our State tax, in which burdens have already been lightened by the retrenchments and reforms of a single year to the amount of nearly $3,000,000; and upon this paramount, immediate and practical issue of administrative reform, we cordially invite the co-operation of every true Democrat, and ever Liberal Republican, and all our fellow-citizens of whatever party or name, who are willing, in the coming State election, to unite with us in supporting reform candidates upon a reform platform.

THE NOMINATIONS

were then made as follows:

John Bigelow (by acclamation), for Secretary of State; Lucius Robinson, for Comptroller; Charles S. Fairchild, for Attorney General; Charles N. Ross, for State Treasurer; John D. Van Buren, for State Engineer; Christopher H. Walrath, for Canal Commissioner; Rodney R. Crowley, for State Prison Inspector.

The usual vote of thanks and cheers for theticket were then given and the Convention adjourned.

SCRANTON.

Progress of Welsh National Festival—Governor Hartranft in the Chair.

SCRANTON, September 17.—The Welsh National Eisteddfod continues with great success. Governor Hartranft presided yesterday afternoon. At the afternoon session fully 5,000 people were present, listening to the several choirs, numbering from 200 to 300 persons each, in their congregations, for a prize in choral singing. The piece selected for the contest was "Rise up, Arise," from Mendelssohn's St. Paul. In the evening, when an immense throng was in attendance, the same piece was sung by the united choirs, numbering 1,500 persons.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Semi-Annual Convention of General Ticket and Passenger Agents.

SARATOGA, September 17.—The semi-annual Convention of General Ticket and Passenger Agents assembled here to-day, D. M. Boyd, Jr., of the Pennsylvania Railroad, presiding. There is a good attendance of members. Following the usual preliminary business, an essay on the Ethics of Railroad Management was read by A. V. P. Carpenter, of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road. The Convention took a recess till three P. M. The revision of the tariff of rates will be made in executive session.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cooler and partly cloudy weather, with notherly to easterly winds, rising, followed by falling barometer and rain south of the Ohio Valley.

The Doncaster cup, England, was won by Fraulein.

The steamers Oder, from Bremen, and Egbert, from New Castle, have arrived at New York.

The trial of the persons accused of participating in the revolutionary propaganda in Russia, has been postponed till 1876.

A Democratic Conservative mass meeting was held in Baltimore last night, Hon. Reverdy Johnson presiding. Mr. Johnson in his speech made no allusion to the subject of national finances, but confined himself entirely to the discussion of local issues.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Ultramontane majority in the Bavarian districts are preparing to censure the Government by a vote. They will ask the King to change his Ministers, because they do not possess the confidence of the people.

About 400 feet of the track of the St. Louis Narrow Gauge Railroad went into the Mississippi river Thursday night by the caving in of a bank about a mile above the levee, north of Cairo. Trains will be unable to come into the city on that road for several days.

GALVESTON.

Destructive Storm and Flood.

THIRTY LIVES ALREADY LOST.

The City Partially Under Water—Imminent Danger to the Whole Island Itself.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, September 17.—The storm at Galveston is the heaviest since 1867. The city is partially under water, and it is several feet deep in the principal streets. Several wrecks have been reported. The Ocean House, on the Gulf beach, is entirely surrounded with water, and the out houses are gone. The city hospital is filled with water. Thirty workmen on the break-water, being built by the Government, were cut off and lost. The Santa Fe Railroad bridge, across the bay, has been swept away, and the Houston Railroad is under twenty feet of water. This end of it has been washed away. The water at Virginia Point has backed up for three miles on the main land, and is still rising. The gale is increasing, and the barometer is falling. The bay is so full of water that if the wind changes to the north the whole island is lost, and no lives can be saved. The shipping in the harbor is having a fearful time of it. The ship channel dredging fleet is safe.

COMMUNICATION WITH NEW ORLEANS SUSPENDED.

NEW ORLEANS, September 17.—Nothing has been heard from Galveston for forty-four hours. At last account the gale prevailed steadily. Morgan's steamer Mary, the Harriet Lane and several small vessels are anchored inside, and two large English steamers outside.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

MORE GOLD FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, September 18.—The *Daily News*, in its financial column, expresses the belief that the bullion withdrawn from bank yesterday, goes to America.

France.

THE BONAPARTIST CONFERENCE ABANDONED.

PARIS, September 17.—The formal conference of the Bonapartist party at Arenenburg has been abandoned. The cause assigned is that the popular excitement was too threatening that it was considered more prudent to remain quiet for the present. The Bonapartist organs and leaders preserve the strictest silence in regard to the affair. The Government is closely watching the movements of the Bonapartists, and is prepared to act with vigor, should circumstances require.

Spain.

DON CARLOS' FRIENDS ADVISE HIM TO MAKE PEACE—MUTINY IN HIS ARMY.

HENDAYE, September 17.—The families of his most influential partisans are endeavoring to induce Don Carlos to conclude a peace. Bands of Carlists encamped near Tolosa refuse to fight. Their commander has been arrested.

Italy.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY GETS HIS RING AND TITLE.

ROME, September 17.—The Pope held a Consistory to-day and conferred upon Cardinal McCloskey the ring and the title of "Santa Maria Sopra Minerva."

MORE CARDINALS CREATED.

In the Papal Consistory to-day, the Pope, after delivering an allocution, announced that Monsignors Aenticii, Mattei, Pacca, Randi, Sacconi, Vitelleschi and the Arch bishop of Rennes, whose names he reserved *in pectore* at the Consistory last May, have been created cardinals. He also appointed several arch bishops and bishops. The Consistory concluded with the ceremony of conferring the ring and title on Cardinal McCloskey.

A CARDINAL DEAD.

Cardinal Gaspard Grassollini, who was born at Palermo, in 1796, and elevated to the Cardinalate in 1853, died to-day.

European Turkey.

MISCELLANEOUS BULLETIN FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

LONDON, September 17.—A dispatch from Vienna says the reports of victories by Servian bands near Novi Warosch, are untrue. A corps of advanced volunteers has compelled the Christian inhabitants of Grahova, near the Dalmatian frontier, to revolt. A fierce fight occured on Wednesday with the Turkish inhabitants, in which the insurgents were defeated. Authentic accounts received from Senbest district, announce that the Turks are advancing slowly, and that the insurgents are discordant. A majority of the volunteers have returned home. The Catholics of Mostar have presented a declaration to Dervish Pasha, in which they say they have no reason to complain of the Turkish Government. In Albania all the Turkish militia have assembled. Twenty Syrian battalions have arrived and proceeded to the Montenegrin frontier. All the frontier posts have been strengthened and provisioned.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, September 17.—Steamships Montanaand Russia, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 17, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £50,000. Consols for money 94 7-16; for account 94⅝. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, old, 106; 1867, 107¾; 10-40's, 105; new 5's, 105¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 91, Erie 18, Illinois Central 97.

ANTWERP, September 17.—Refined petroleum 27¾ francs.

LIVERPOOL, September 17.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 6 15-32d; Orleans 7 9-16d. Flour—State and Western 27s. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 70,000 quarters, including 40,000 quarters American; No. 2 to No. 1 spring 9s 9d@9s 11. Corn—Steady 30s. Pork—Western 93s; Eastern 93s. Beef 70¼. Bacon—Long cut cured 53s. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits do 10d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 17, 1875.

THE SILK SMUGGLING RING.

Sergeant Edward Shaw, of the Scotland Yard police, London, has arrived here to testify in the case of Lawrence, who is awaiting trial in the Ludlow street jail, on charges of forgery and defrauding the United States Government. The detectives declare that the combination of which Lawrence was an agent was very powerful, and has defrauded the Government out of very large sums. Its operations are believed to be checked for a time, but not wholly broken up, and it is asserted that this silk smuggling ring includes some houses of high standing in this city.

A LIGHTNING EVENING TRAIN.

In conjunction with the lightning morning train, the Pennsylvania Railroad intend in a short time to begin running a fast evening mail train, to make the same time as the morning train.

BEECHER DECLINES THE PUBLIC RECEPTION.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher declines the proposed public reception at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. In his letter of declination he says such a reception would tend to keep alive feelings that ought to subside, to renew discussions of painful public transactions which should never have had an existence, and which it were well both for the public and private good to have removed—if not to forget fulness, at least to obscurity. Too many hearts yet bleed, too much sorrow and scarching excitement has fallen upon kind by vulnerizing hearts, to make it wise to renew a public demonstration which might be misinterpreted and which might excite animosity which any good citizenss should seek to heal.

CONDITION OF LAKE SHORE.

It is stated on the street, on the authority of the Treasurer, that the Lake Shore Company has $700,000 cash on hand, and no floating debt.

POLITICAL.

State.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT APPOINTED CHAIRMAN DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

WILKESBARRE, September 17.—Hon. Hendrick B. Wright was to-day appointed Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

Alabama.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION ADOPTS BILL OF RIGHTS—SECESSION FOREVER ABANDONED.

MONTGOMERY, September 17.—The Constitutional Convention adopted the Bill of Rights to-day. The following section was adopted unanimously: "The people of this State accept as a final, established fact that from the Federal Union there can be no secession of any State."

North Carolina.

VACANCY IN CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION FILLED.

RALEIGH, September 17.—The Orange county election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of ex-Gov. Graham, resulted in the election of Patterson, Democrat, by some 660 majority, giving the Democrats two majority in the Convention.

Economy Is Wealth.

Consumers can save money and always have good bread by using White River Flour.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Black Hills Negotiations.

Exorbitant Demands of the Indians---Prospect for Success not Encouraging.

Five Millions of Five-Twenties Called in.

Terrible Scourge of Yellow Fever in Florida.

Secretary Delano Before the Red Cloud Commission.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 17, 1875.

The Black Hills Negotiations.

It is stated at the Interior Department that the probability of arriving at a successful negotiation for the purchase of the Black Hills is very remote. The Indians are resolved to have the provision supply for all the Sioux tribes included, which would in effect be equivalent to giving them between twenty and thirty million dollars.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 17, 1875.

FIVE MILLIONS OF FIVE-TWENTIES CALLED IN.

The following call for bonds to the amount of $5,000,000, was made from the Treasury to-day:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 17, 1875.

By virtue of the authority given by the act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below stated, know as 5-20 bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States in the city of Washington, on and after the 17th day of December, 1875, and that the interest of said bonds will cease on that day. Of the act of June 30, 1864, are follows: Coupon bonds—$50, No. 2,501 to 3,300, both inclusive; $100, No. 7,091 to 10,500, both inclusive; $500, No. 10,101 to 15,300, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 39,891 to 59,700, both inclusive. The amount outstanding, embraced in the numbers as above, is $5,000,000. United States coupons for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division of the Secretary's office.

[Signed] B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

TERRIBLE EPIDEMIC OF YELLOW FEVER NEAR PENSACOLA.

The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department to-day, from the navy yard at Pensacola: "Yellow fever is epidemic at Howell's station, on Pensacola bay, twenty-five miles above the navy yard. The people have neither food, medicine nor attendance. They are crying in the name of God for relief. The navy yard is perfectly healthy."

THE TREASURY ROBBERS.

Benjamin B. Halleck, accused of the larceny of $47,000 from the United States Treasury, was brought before the Police Court to-day for a preliminary hearing. He waived an examination and bail was required in the sum of $40,000, in default of which he was remanded.

The preliminary examination of Theodore W. Brown, accused of the same larceny, was concluded this afternoon. The Police Court held him for the action of the Grand Jury. The bail required was $40,000. He made no attempts to procure it, and was sent back to prison.

RED CLOUD COMMISSION—STATEMENT BY SECRETARY DELANO.

Secretary Delano was before the Red Cloud Commission to-day. He said, in response to a question, that he remembered, though indistinctly, that Mr. Brunot expressed to him an opinion in favor of the separation of the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department. Subsequently the President informed the Secretary that Mr. Brunot expressed such an opinion to him, and the President asked the Secretary's views as to the propriety of asking legislation to that end; this was during the session of the Congress of 1873-4, toward its close. The Secretary informed the President that he wished the Interior Department to be relieved of the Indian Bureau. Some time after this, the President informed him that Mr. Brunot, shortly after his resignation as a member of the Indian Commission, said he was in error as to what he had stated in his letter of resignation concerning the Secretary, relative to the separation of the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department, as the Secretary had expressed his willingness to have such change made.

The President of the board asked the Secretary whether he desired to propound any questions concerning the statements in Professor Marsh's pamphlet, and the Secretary said he had no desire to do so. His purpose was to leave this investigation, so far as he was concerned, to the official documents and to such documents as Professor Marsh might furnish and such as the Commission itself might seek and obtain.

The Secretary, by request, stated the relations of the Indian Bureau to the Interior Department, and said, in response to a question, that he did not remember that the Board of Indian Commissioners ever differed with him in the allowance of accounts on the ground that they were tainted with fraud. His attention had been called to allegations of fraud at the Red Cloud Agency and he had taken steps to protect the interests of the Government, by appointing commissioners to investigate the charges, and he would not fail, while he was Secretary, to take all proper steps to punish all wrongs committed within the limits of his jurisdiction.

The Secretary was asked whether any member of the Board of Indian Commissioners expressed a desire for the removal of Mr. Smith, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and replied that a former member of the board, William Welsh, had expressed such a desire; this was in the fall of 1873. Mr. Welsh said to the Secretary should remove Smith he would escape trouble and avoid Congressional investigation. The Secretary informed Mr. Welsh that he could not afford to remove an officer in whom he had confidence. The Secretary further said to Mr. Welsh that if he would make charges against Mr. Smith he (the Secretary) would appoint a committee, to be named by Mr. Welsh, to investigate them, or appoint Mr. Welsh himself as such committee. If the report should sustain the truth of the charges the Secretary promised that he would ask the President to remove Mr. Smith. Mr. Welsh, however, did not acquiesce in the proposition. Subsequently Mr. Welsh was suggested to him as a proper person to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but the Secretary objected to Mr. Welsh, owing to his indiscretion and want of adaptation to the place.

Professor Marsh said he had no questions to ask the Secretary.

FIRE RECORD.

Cairo, Illinois—$10,000.

CAIRO, ILLS., September 17.—The residence of G. H. Greeley, on Twenty-first street, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss on house and contents ten to twelve thousand dollars; insurance six thousand dollars.

Destructive Fire in Jordan, Marsh & Co.'s Establishment. Boston.

BOSTON, September 17.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon fire was discovered in the fifth story of the immense wholesale dry goods house of Jordan, Marsh & Co., on Summer street, having started in a mysterious manner among a quantity of cotton batting. The fire brigade of the firm attempted to quench the flames, but the pumps failed to work and a quarter of an hour elapsed before the department was called. In the meantime the flames filled the upper story and the situation had become so serious that three alarms were sounded. In about an hour, by extreme efforts, the flames were controlled, though the whole building, containing about a million of property, was flooded. The elevators fell during the fire and threatened to ignite the lower floors, but this was fortunately prevented. The stores in the immedate neighborhood were closed upon the breaking out of the fire, and all possible assistance rendered by the clerical force. The loss on stock is estimated at $150,000; insured.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Sir George Essex Honyman, late Justice of the London Court of Common Pleas, is dead.

G. D. Marshall, the defaulting cashier of the Louisville Gas Works, is very low with hemorrhage of the lungs and will not be arrested or prosecuted.

Ex-priest Gerdemann, of Philadelphia, went out to Manayunk Thursday night to lecture. On taking the cars to return to the city, he was beset by a mob of a thousand infuriated Catholics, who bruised him somewhat, but were prevented by the police from doing him serious injury.

Inducements Offered

For cash and to prompt men on flour, groceries and general merchandise, at the Checkered Front.

NEBRASKA.

Democratic State Convention.

Another Rebuke to Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Platform of the Inflationists Denounced as a Crime.

Coin or Its Equivalent Demanded.

OMAHA, September 17.—The Democratic State Convention, held at Fremont yesterday, was the largest ever held in the State, and was composed of the most influential men of the party. The following resolutions was adopted unanimously:

First—That the Democratic party of the State favors retrenchment and reform in the administration of all departments of the Government, both State and National.

Second—That we are in favor of a sound currency, coin or its equivalent, as essential to stability in business and a restoration of prosperity; steps toward specie payments and no step backwards.

Third—That we deprecate all attempts to commit the Democratic party to a system of paper money, based upon an unconstitutional exercise of Federal power, as a crime against the common welfare and a wanton violation of a cardinal article of the Democratic creed.

Hon. G. B. Scofield, of Otoe, was elected Permanent President, and Louis May, of Fremont, Secretary. But one name was presented for Judge of the Supreme Court—E. W. Thomas, of Brownsville.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Republican Reunion at Wellsville—Forcible and Happy Address by Hon. P. A. Laubie.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, O., September 17, 1875.

A grand Republican rally was had here to-night, with the roar of cannon, good music, a large audience and an abundance of old-time enthusiasm. The speaker, Hon. P. A. Laubie, our candidate for District Judge, made one of the best speeches ever listened to by a Wellsville audience. The financial policy of the Republican party was ably defended. The common school question was discussed in a manner which convinced his audience that there is more in it than "Rise Up William," Sham Carvand denunciation of that ilk would have them believe. He noted briefly the changes made by the wife and national debt repudiator, the notorious Brick Pomeroy, in his sanguinous harangue here last night. That they were disposed of in a forcible and happy manner, the applause of the audience abundantly demonstrated.

ERIE.

Gift from Ex-Senator Lowry to the Home for the Friendless.

ERIE, September 17.—Ex-Senator M. B. Lowry, of this city, has given a house and grounds, worth $15,000, to the Erie Home for the Friendless.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Missouri Whisky Prosecutions.

ST. LOUIS, September 17.—The *Republican* learns that Gen. John McDonald, ex-Internal Revenue Supervisor for this district, and Col. John A. Joyce, ex-Revenue Agent, who were indicted by the Grand Jury of the Eastern district of this State sometime ago, have now been indicted by the Grand Jury of the Western district for conspiring with certain parties at St. Joseph and Kansas City to defraud the United States revenue.

The case of Vineman & Co., of Kansas City, before the United States Court at Jefferson City, for violation of the revenue laws, has been compromised by the firm agreeing to pay the Government the amount of revenue which it would have received had the law not been violated. It is said that it will cost the firm about $40,000.

Suicide in the Erie Jail.

ERIE, September 17.—Jacob Frey cut his throat from ear to ear last night, in the Erie jail, where he had been incarcerated on a charge of arson. He was found dead this morning.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.

A Young Woman Takes Arsenic.

About six o'clock last evening a young woman named Mrs. Annie Moore, residing on Penn avenue near Forty-third street, died from the effects of a dose of arsenic. It was a deliberate act of suicide, as during the seven hours of her suffering she freely acknowledged it to the neighbors. It was afterwards learned that she had during the morning purchased arsenic twice, once at the drug store of Mr. Ove., nearly opposite her residence, and also at the store of Mr. Wintzer, further out the avenue. In both instances she stated that she desired it to exterminate rats from her house, and one of the druggists stated that she appeared to be in quite an happy mood when in the store. The first intimation of her sickness was about eleven o'clock, when from the yard of her residence she called Mr. Winters, who lives close by, a good deal next door. She desired him to go for her husband, that she was very sick and expected to die. Mr. Winters sent in his wife and prepared some tea for the lady, as requested, Mrs. Winters meantime went into Mrs. Moore's house and found her retching and vomiting blood. Questioned as to the cause, she replied that her own lips that she had taken arsenic and was determined, as she said, to die.

Mrs. Winters called her husband back and had him go once for a doctor. The physician soon attended and ordered such precautions as were proper, while the ladies of the neighborhood were unremitting in their attentions. The poor woman continued to vomit blood during the afternoon, but after five o'clock began to sink rapidly and died as stated at about six o'clock. During her talk she complained of the absence of her husband from her so much, and declared that she wanted to die. She was not more than twenty-three years, perhaps younger, and was a fine looking robust woman.

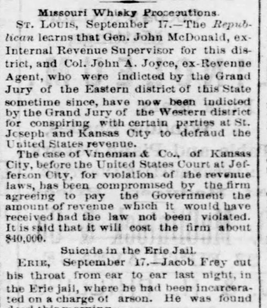
It is said that her maiden name was Conroy and that her parents reside on the South Side. Coroner McCallin will hold an inquest to-day.

Base Ball Notes.

At Union Park—Iron City, 13; Xantha, 8.

At Mercer, Pa.—Braddock, 14; Union, 3.

Smoky Island—Harry Neeb, 13; Dispatch, 10.



LARGEST AND CHEAPEST
Grocery and Flour House
IN THE STATE.
Headquarters for the Great
WHITE RIVER FLOUR,
Irish, Miners' and Detersive Soaps.
I have the Agency for the best Soap in use, that can be retailed at Five Cents Per Bar, with a good profit to dealers. Send for Sample Boxes of my Soaps.
ROASTED COFFEES,
Manufactured under Arbuckles' Patent for improvement in Roasting Coffee, retaining the aroma, the strength of the Coffee, &c., &c.
I claim to roast better Coffee than any house in the business. Send for a box. Quality guaranteed. Inducements offered to prompt men.
USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP

OLD TEA HOUSE
TEAS,
A SPECIALTY.
THE NEW PRICE LIST.

14 pounds Irish Soap	$1 00
16 pounds Pearl Barley	1 00
11 packages Corn Starch	1 00
13 pounds New Rice	1 00
9½ pounds A Sugar, White	1 00
10 pounds Extra C Sugar, White	1 00
10 glasses Jelly	1 00
12 pounds Soda Crackers	1 00
24 bars Family Soap	1 00
2 pounds New Uncolored Tea	1 00
12 pounds Currants (New)	1 00
17 pounds Gloss Starch	1 00
16 pounds Oatmeal (fresh)	1 00
10 bottles French Mustard	1 00
16 pounds Cracked Wheat	1 00
50 boxes Blue	1 00
8 pounds New Raisins	1 00
8 bottles Tomato Catsup	1 00
8 bottles Mixed Pickles	1 00
12 bottles in a case, carefully packed	$1 50
12 pounds Boston Crackers	1 00
10 boxes Lye	1 00
13 cakes Chocolate	1 00
8 pounds Granulated Sugar	1 00
8 pounds Tapioca	1 00
5 pounds Pure Ground Pepper	1 00
2½ pounds English Mustard	1 00

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THE ATLANTIC
FOR OCTOBER.
PRESENTS THE FOLLOWING TABLE OF CONTENTS:
Old Woman's Gossip.
The third chapter of this entertaining series, which is delighting everybody.
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.
The Judgment.
A striking poem, by
HENRY WHITNEY CLEVELAND
The Sanitary Drainage of Houses and Towns.
Another paper upon this important subject, with illustrations, by GEORGE E. WARING, JR.
The Curious Republic of Gondour.
Roderick Hudson.
The tenth installment of this charming story, by
HENRY JAMES, JR.
General John De Kalb.
An interesting account of our Revolutionary friend and ally, by
GEORGE WASHINGTON GREENE.
The Oleander Tree.
A Story of the British Press Gang, by
MILLY E. FORD.
Southern Home Politics.
What a Northerner saw and heard in a South Carolina town.
ALBERT P. WEE. TER.
Old Time Oriental Trade.
W. L. FAWCETT.
Leaves on the Tide.
HIRAM RICH.
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RELIGIOUS NOTES.

REV. S. M. VERNON, D. D., was in Glasgow, Scotland, at last accounts.

A NEW CHURCH is in progress on the Arch street M. E. Church, Allegheny, Rev. L. McGuire, pastor.

BISHOP SIMPSON is expected home in time to preside at the M. E. Conference which meets at Youngstown, Ohio, October 6.

REV. MISS A. J. CHAPIN will preach tomorrow in the morning only. Subject: "Pleading to Conviction." Hour of service 10¾ A. M.

REV. JAMES A. MILLER, P. E. of West Pittsburgh district, will preach at Ames' church, Third avenue and Ferry streets, to-morrow evening.

THE Bellefield congregation, East End, of which Rev. W. J. Holland is pastor, have had their neat little edifice completely renovated during the summer.

MESSRS. EDITH AND IDA CAMERON have presented the Bellevue M. E. congregation with an elegant new communion service, for which the pastor returns thanks.

REV. ALEXANDER CLARK, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, will preach to-morrow morning and evening, at Emery Methodist Episcopal church (Dr. Vernon's), East Liberty, Pittsburgh.

REV. DR. PEARSON will preach in Fourth avenue Baptist church to-morrow morning on "A Basket from the Diamond Market," and to-morrow evening "Ginx's Baby: The Ragamuffins."

THE NEW M. E. Church of Milton, Dayton circuit, Armstrong county, Pa., Rev. J. B. Gray, pastor, will be dedicated September 19th. Dr. Pershing and Dr. R. L. Miller will officiate.

UNION M. E. Church, Allegheny, is prospering. The Sabbath School, under the superintendence of Rev. Jonathan Gallagher, and his assistant, Mr. Wm. B. McBell, is rapidly increasing.

ON SABBATH, the 26th inst., the new house of worship for the church of Rochester, Presbytery of Allegheny, will be dedicated. Rev. G. P. Hays, D.D., will preach in the morning, and Rev. W. H. Gill in the evening.

MRS. LEONARD, the mother of Rev. A. B. Leonard, now of Cincinnati, died at her home in Ohio recently. She was buried last Sunday at the Smoky Island church, Manning county, Dr. H. D. Fisher preaching the funeral sermon.

QUARTERLY meeting service will be held at Liberty street M. E. Church, to-morrow. Preaching at the morning hour, by the Presiding Elder, Rev. James A. Miller. Love feast will be held Monday evening following.

REV. RONT. T. MILLER, A. M., pastor of Liberty street M. E. Church, will supply the pulpit of Wesley chapel, near Temperanceville, to-morrow afternoon. This church for several months has been pleasantly served by ministerial supplies from Pittsburgh and vicinity.

AN adjourned meeting of the Pittsburgh branch of the Evangelical Alliance will be held on Monday afternoon next at half-past two o'clock in the room of the Young Men's christian Association, to arrange for the approaching session of the Evangelical Alliance of North America, to be held in this city. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

REV. R. S. VAN CLEVE, pastor of the Leetsdale church, Presbytery of Allegheny, has been preaching for some time on Sabbath afternoons at a private house on Big Sewickley, about two miles from the Ohio river. The result is the collection of a considerable congregation, the organization of a Sabbath School, and active measures for building a neat chapel.

THE English Lutheran Church, corner of Arch street and Stockton avenue, Allegheny, which has been closed for two months, has been beautifully frescoed and repainted, and will be open to-morrow morning and evening, on which occasion Rev. John McCron, formerly pastor of the Lutheran church in this city, will preach.

THE Rev. Dr. Easton, of the Theological Seminary, and pastor of Braddocks U. P. congregation, will preach to-morrow in the Seventh U. P. church. The pastor, Rev. R. H. Andrews, has not yet returned from a quite extended tour, on which his congregation sent him, but is expected to return during next week and begin the fall work next Sabbath.

W. W. TYSON, Department Commander G. A. R., together with Adjutant General Norman M. Smith, Major W. M. Hartzell, Legislators Christy and Graham, Hugh B. Morrison, David Patterson and about a dozen other members of the Grand Army of the Republic returned yesterday from New Castle, where they were engaged in organizing a new post (No. 100), and installing the officers thereof last night. Speeches were made at the installation by Commander Tyson and Mr. Christy. One of the speakers referred to the fact that there were two "century" soldier organizations now in New Castle—Post No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic, and the society of the One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers (Roundheads.) Post 100 starts out under favorable auspices, and bids fair to become one of the strongest in the State.

JOHN FOX was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Donley, of the South Side, for a hearing on two charges of larceny, one for stealing harness from the stable of John Bitner, and the other for carrying away a lot of Smith's tools from the shop of Charles Coleman. The accused was arrested at his house, near Hay's coal works, with the stolen property in his possession.

Campaign Goods.

The indications all point to an unusually political campaign. Torch light processions will of course be depended on to give *eclat* to political manifestations. Already several marching clubs have been formed in this city, and there will doubtless be many more organized here and hereabout. It is, therefore, opportune to furnish the information that Messrs. John W. Pittock & Co. are prepared promptly to supply outfits for marching clubs. Their assortment of caps, capes, torches and leggings is large and varied and in material and price superior inducements are offered. See card in another column.

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The Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

J. VANNOTE, Esq., of this city, will address a Republican mass meeting in Allentown, to-day.

THE Temperance cause has no such enemies as injudicious friends, who see no good in any one who does not bend the knee to them.

THE St. Louis *Dispatch* thinks that an "habitual criminal act," such as is in force in England, would be a good law for that city. So it would be for most of the more populous Democratic centers.

A CERTAIN enterprising Indiana merchant offers a premium of a bolt of cotton to the woman who has the longest tongue. Competition, however, is to be confined to home talent, so that old BILL ALLEN is debarred.

THE Queen of England has caused a letter to be written to a London temperance society, declaring her thorough belief in temperance, as contradistinguished from enforced total abstinence. The Prohibitionists of our State should attend to her case.

AN honest, level-headed old farmer in Schuylkill county was asked his opinion of the political question in this State. He said, "I think HARTRANFT has made a good Governor, and PERSHING has made a good Judge, and they should both stay where they are."

THE latest invention is a "nose machine." When applied for an hour daily, it "so directs the soft cartilage that an ill-formed nose is quickly shaped to perfection." When the November election puts the Democratic party's nose out of joint this will be worth remembering.

THE famous Etowah Iron Works at Rome, Georgia, which have of late been shipping iron to England, after working all the ore on hand, the other day closed up, and for the present will make no more iron. The reason for this is the want of demand for iron. Iron that cost from $20 to $25 per ton to make, will not, says the Rome *Commercial*, in the market net more than $15.

IN PARTIAL explanation of the political situation in Mississippi, it should be born in mind that Senator ALCORN, who says the State is in a peaceful condition, is misrepresented when he is announced as an Administration Senator or as competent Republican authority. He bolted from the Republican party in 1872, and since then has been an avowed opponent of the Administration. His statements are, therefore, prejudiced and unreliable.

BY REFERENCE to our telegraphic columns, it will be seen that the New York Democratic State Convention yesterday adopted a stiff hard-money platform, thus administering a severe slap on the chops of their brethren in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Worse than all, they dropped all the candidates presented from their own party, crossed the line and nominated a *quasi* Republican for Governor. TILDEN seems to have dictated every move of the Convention.

GOVERNOR TILDEN'S bank account, according to the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, shows that he committed constructive perjury when he swore that he paid out no moneys to improperly influence the election last fall, as clearly as TWEED'S bank account shows the dishonest practices of the municipal robbers. The statement has a libelous look; but the editor replies to this by saying: "Our answer is that TILDEN and his friends understand that the writer of this article is responsible, and he invites them into court."

GOVERNOR ALLEN is prowling about Ohio boasting that he "don't own a dollar's worth of property in the world, except that that God made—the land, the soil." Whereupon the Toledo *Commercial* quietly observes: "He might have added, that he was married to that, or he would'nt now have it. He tried to get 'property' by presiding lady, but had to fall back on a dependence furnished by others." According to ALLEN, it is very wrong to have "property" created by human industry or skill.

THE papers of Thursday contained this brief telegraphic item: "JOE CREWS, who was shot some time ago near Lawrens, South Carolina, died yesterday." There is a story back of this. Mr. CREWS was a native South Carolinian who at the close of the war accepted the settlement of its issues in good faith, and attached himself to the Republican party, serving for several consecutive terms as a member of the State Legislature. He "was shot" by some unknown Democratic assassin while riding quietly in his carriage along the public road—murdered because of his devotion to Republican principles.

FEW persons have any idea of the vast extent of our inland marine. Recently printed tables furnish these statistics of the number and tonnage of vessels employed in lake transportation for the past nine years:

Years.	Steam vessels.		Sailing vessels.		Unrigged vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1866	603	154,809	1,963	379,981	118	30,840
1870	691	197,674	1,753	322,453	3,134	283,335
1871	677	151,629	1,621	296,903	3,229	288,562
1872	731	164,223	1,575	265,189	3,022	276,992
1873	829	187,196	1,509	253,114	3,106	330,573
1874	864	197,321	1,359	227,316	2,379	234,199

Here, it will be seen, there are this year 4,833 vessels of all grades, having a tonnage of 758,838 tons, engaged in traversing the lakes and employed in the carrying trade.

THAT ugly scandal of the GUIBORD burial at Montreal has assumed a new phase, the order of the Privy Council in relation to the interment having been so changed as to direct that upon the tender of the accustomed fees by the friends of the deceased, a grave may be prepared for the remains in consecrated ground. The original order directed that permission be given for the burial of the remains in a lot in the cemetery owned by the deceased, but it having been cursed by the Bishop, the order is so modified as to permit the friends of the deceased an opportunity to bury the remains in some part of the cemetery still uncursed. The prompt action in the matter indicates a determination of the British Government to enforce the order in its letter and spirit.

GOV. HARTRANFT was serenaded in Tamaqua on Wednesday, and was enthusiastically received by a large number of people. He was accompanied by Adjutant General LATTA, who made a brief speech on political topics. The Tamaqua *Item* says:

A number of enthusiastic Democrats last night got Adjutant General Latta confounded with Lieutenant Governor Latta. The former is and has always been a Republican, while the latter is the Democratic Lieutenant Governor of the State. Consequently, when the Adjutant General made a Republican speech, the indignation of these honest Democrats knew no bounds, and with muttered curses, not loud, but deep, they branded him as a traitor and swore he had been brought with a price. It was really amusing to hear them rave until they had their mistake explained and pointed out to them by some one better posted in Pennsylvania politics.

THE New York *Tribune* is pleased to term the political situation in Mississippi "a muddle." It is no such thing. The real cause of the trouble is as clear as daylight to anyone who can or chooses to see. That State is in the midst of an important canvass. The election takes place November 2d, when members of Congress, a State Treasurer, a Legislature and county and district officers are to be chosen. The new Legislature will be required to elect a United States Senator to succeed Senator ALCORN. There is a legitimate Republican majority in the State of 30,000. The preponderence of colored over white voters is fully 20,000, putting the white Republican vote at 10,000 is within the actual figures. ALCORN was elected Governor in 1869 by 40,000 majority, and GRANT carried the State in 1872 by 55,000 majority. The Republican vote has increased since then, and if it could be cast they would elect five of the six Congressman and a majority of the Legislature. The Democratic minority have organized for the purpose of preventing the registration of Republican voters, and have entered upon the work of violence, intimidation and murder with all the efficiency of perfect discipline. That is the whole case, in a nutshell.

DR. DOLLINGER, the "Old Catholic" leader in Germany, writing to the editor of the New York *Evangelist*, expresses the intention, after removing the obstacles of intercommunion with the ancient churches of the East, "to negotiate with Protestant divines on the more important controversies of the Reformation, such as the rule of faith, justification, the mass, the real presence, the priesthood." The *Evangelist* thinks that the tendencies of Old Catholicism, as reflected in the latest utterances of its leading devine, are in the Protestant direction. The *Methodist*, however, sees in the movement a good deal that is equivocal, not to say offensive. It proposes to unify the Church by the exclusion of Popery, but it tends to the practical exclusion of general Protestantism, also. It takes in the little band of "Old Catholics," but excludes the whole mighty Protestantism of LUTHER and CALVIN in Switzerland, Germany and Scandinavia, because these are not prelatical, not in the succession. It would comprehend the Anglican Establishment, but not the largely preponderating dissent of England. It takes in the comparatively little Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and excludes not only the vastly greater Methodist Episcopal Church, but the aggregate Protestantism of the New World. Says the Methodist: "American Methodism could pack away the Protestant Episcopal Church in almost utter obscuration in her 'Amen corner;' the Baptists could do likewise; the Congregationalists, the Presbyterians could do so. There is hardly one of the important denominations in the United States which is not a more legitimate representative of the Christianity of the Republic than this comparatively minor and most internally distracted sect. Yet, in a scheme for the unification of Christendom it is accepted, and the national Protestantism, generally, ignored. This kind of unification will never do."

THE current number of the *Atlantic Monthly* contains the first of a series of articles on the sanitary drainage of houses and towns, which promises to prove of unusual practical interest. The question of sanitary morality is one of the utmost importance. The more one sees of the sin and misery of populous centers, the more irresistible is the conclusion that there is something behind it all. A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says that a bright, intelligent young London mechanic, with a helpful wife, not long ago, in conversation with one of the most eminent sanitarians in England, said that he earned twenty-one shillings a week, and, in giving an account of his way of expending it, made a total of only eleven shillings; "but," said the scientist, "what do you do with the remaining shillings?" "Spend it for liquor," was the answer. He acknowledged the folly, the waste, the cruelty, the sin of such a course; "but," said he, "live in this atmosphere and you will do the same yourself. I cannot get out of it; my wages and my work will not let me." The scholar walked away. The human smell of concentrated dirt of centuries, the foul air, the mental depression, the metallic taste in the mouth and the nausea impelled him almost unconsciously to stop at he first hotel and get a glass of wine. "There," said he, "I *have* done the very thing myself." It seems exceedingly strange that mankind learns so little from the experience of their ancestors or contemporaries. Many of the towns of our country, new as it is, possess all the vices of construction and overcrowding of the ill-drained cities of Europe. The physiological and psychological importance of the subject of sanitary reform can hardly be overestimated.

IT is the mission of the Republican policy of protection to sustain and expand our home markets; of the Democratic free trade policy to cripple and contract them. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* has a valuable article on this important subject, addnces figures to show that from 848 to 1861, under Democratic rule, we had partial free trade, and in that time he domestic exports amounted to $3,385,173,312, and the imports to $3,748,274,637. The fourteen years since that time have been marked by a protective policy. During this period, from 1862 to 1875 inclusive, he domestic exports have amounted to $6,598,904,453, and the import entries to $6,144,787,417. We have also retained for some consumption a larger proportion of our imports than formerly, the exports of imports from 1848 to 1861 being $267,685,488, and but $332,720,886 from 1862 to 1875. True t is that the population of the country has ncreased vastly in the past twenty years, ut estimating the population of the United States at 21,812,861 in 1848, and at 44,896,745 n 1875, the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has constructed an accurately prepared table for he purpose of computing the *per capita* of domestic exports and of import entries, annually, for the period in question. From this table it appears that from 1848 to 861, the *per capita* of domestic exports was 9 03, and of the import entries, $10 00, while from 1862 to 1875 the figures were $12 41 and $11 55 respectively. These proofs are conclusive. The Democratic policy of free trade means the destruction of our domestic market, which would be national ruin. The safety of our industries lies in a continuance of the protective policy of the Republican party.

THE following story, which we find in the New York *Bulletin*, showing how a large flock of California sheep recently got up a panic, is not without its moral:

"It was not by rushing down a precipice, but in another and most singular way that the misfortune occurred. The sheep to the number of about 2,500, were quietly feeding on a hill about three miles east of Mission San Jose, on Sunday afternoon, July 4th, when a man who had been a short time working for the owners of the animals, suddenly uttered a loud yell which had the effect of frightening the sheep. They immediately commenced running down hill as fast as they could. At or near the bottom of the hill a large patch of poison oak was growing, and they rushed pell-mell into it. Here their legs were so entangled that they could not move. Meanwhile the others behind came rushing down upon them until they were piled in layers, six deep, one upon the other. Of course, the most of them were soon suffocated and dead. One of the owners came upon the spot within ten minutes afterward, and with the aid of a Spaniard succeeded in pulling out and rescuing about fifty head. But the number that lost their lives in this strange way was 700 in all. It is supposed that the yell given by the hired man was done for the purpose of starting the sheep off to camp."

The *Bulletin* improves the opportunity to point out the resemblance between the ways of men and animals, and to deplore the absurd and suicidal tendency among business men to rush off in a fright whenever a "loud yell" is given by some one man or journal for a special purpose. The illustration is apt and timely. Commercial and financial panics are often started in that very way.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Henry T. Blow died very suddenly at Saratoga the other day. There are but few men in the Mississippi Valley whose death would be more sincerely mourned than will that of Henry T. Blow.

Mrs. Strangeways, a lady who under a *nom de plume* owns a few race horses, is about to form a breeding establishment near Bath (England) race course. 'Strangeways' for a lady, certainly!

Professor Smyth, of Andover, lately told the young ladies of the Abbott Academy in a commencement address that, while he was not "prepared to send them forth as captains in the social ship, there would be no difficulty in their going as *first mates*."

General Sherman denies the report that he is going to get out a revised edition of his "Memoirs." He says a few errors in names will be corrected in the next edition, but aside from that no alterations will be made. He thinks the adverse criticisms have only increased the sale of the book, and seems little troubled by them.

The diocese of Fond du Lac on Wednesday elected a Bishop for the third time, having twice had the high office declined by clergymen to whom it was tendered. The choice fell upon the Rev. John Henry Hobart Brown, of Cohoes, N. Y. It is to be presumed that he will accept, as it would be the height of folly to elect a bishop in the dark after two previous unsuccessful efforts. It is perhaps a little singular, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the Lord doesn't call his servants to labor in an out of the way region with as loud and imperative a voice as he does to a rich and fashionable diocese.

PIOLLET THE PATRIOT.

Connection of the Horny-Handed Agriculturist With the Fishing Creek Confederacy.

(From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

The attempt of our Democratic friends to induce the people to regard Mr. Victor E. Piollet, their candidate for the State Treasurership, as an honest old agriculturist who with reluctance has consented to forsake the serenity and peace of his farm and to permit his plowshare to rust in the furrow so that he may respond to the demand of his suffering countrymen for relief from the depredations of plundering Republican politicians, is a little to thin for ordinary use. Mr. Piollet, we believe, does happen to own a farm, but his occupation is the pursuit of political honors. He is a Copperhead Democratic politician and for a good many years past he has spent his time in trying to obtain public offices which the people generally refused to give him. He ran twice for the Legislature and was elected, but he made three unsuccessful runs for Congress, and he is probably willing now to take any thing he can get, from the Presidency to a tide waitership. We never heard of his stealing anything, and we are perfectly willing to give him credit for that negative kind of a reputation, while at the same time we remember that he never had a real good chance. We have no doubt at all that if he should get into the Treasury he would conduct it as all the other Democratic Treasurers of the State have done, in such a manner as to increase a public debt which has been steadily decreased under every Republican administration. He has some fame as a breeder of short horn cattle, but none as a financier or as a man of high ability in any direction.

There is one portion of his public record which will be studied by the loyal people of this State with very deep interest. It is reported that Mr. Piollet was one of the officers of the infamous Fishing Creek Confederacy which existed in Columbia county during the war, and was organized in hostility to the Government and in the interests of the Southern rebels. A brief history of this conspiracy may be valuable at this juncture for the purpose of showing that Mr. Piollet is not by any means an innocent old practitioner of bucolics, whose patriotic instincts alone impel him to desert his green fields and his herds for the strifes of politics. The Federal Government levied a conscription upon the people in the summer of 1864, for the purpose of recruiting our exhausted armies and organizing the campaign which closed the war. Columbia county, in this State, at that time was a stronghold of rebel sympathizers, and by these was begun a formidable movement for resisting the draft. In the month of August certain drafted men and Copperheads, living in the townships of Fishing Creek and Jackson, organized a league for mutual defense against the conscription officers of the Government. Among the members of the league was Charles R. Buckalew, and, it is now asserted, Victor E. Piollet, the fine old agricultural gentleman aforementioned. The members armed themselves to and subjected themselves military drill, and finally they erected a fort and breastworks upon Muncy Mountain, where they determined to make a stand if they should be attacked by the Government troops. They carried matters with a high hand in Columbia county. Daily threats were made against the lives of loyal people, and a number of citizens who were conspicuous for their devotion to the Union cause had "coffin notices" served on them, ordering them to leave the county under penalty of assassination. The Provost Marshal of the district, Captain William Silvers, was shot at repeatedly by skulking members of Mr. Piollet's confederacy, and a certain Lieutenant Robinson who had been detailed to arrest some of the conspirators was actually killed. A reign of terror prevailed for some time, and at last the situation became so grave that the Government resolved to break up the Confederacy by the use of a large force of men. General Couch, who was then at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, sent Col. Charles Stewart up through the afflicted region with a detachment of troops, and this officer not only succeeded in dispersing the rebels and relieving the people from their persecutions, but he captured many of the papers of the Confederacy containing the names of some of the officers and members.

The scheme was devised not only to protect the disloyal drafted men, but to annoy and harrass the Government and to create a diversion in favor of the Southern rebels. It was bitterly infamous, and if it can be proved that any given man was connected with it in any manner, that individual should be treated by the loyal people of this State as a political pariah who is unworthy of the smallest confidence or respect. For such a man to aspire to political honors, to ask the people to entrust him with a high and responsible office, to claim the suffrages of his fellow citizens upon the ground that he is an honest old farmer who is yearning for reform, is surely an impudence of the most amazing description. We hope to be able before the campaign is far advanced to produce some evidence that will demonstrate clearly and precisely the character of Mr. Piollet's connection with the conspiracy of Fishing Creek, and when the fact is proved Mr. Piollet can make up his mind to step down and out and to return to the cultivation of short-horns and cabbages.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Lands mortgag'd may return, and more es-teem'd;
But honesty once pawn'd is ne'er redeemed."

Fast mail on the brain is the prevailing disease.

The last of the peaches will be picked next week.

The yellow fever is so near New York as to be in quarantine.

Joe Johnston says he don't Cairo 'bout accepting the Khedive's offer.

They now stir up their lemonades with icicles at the White Mountains.

Kansas has a surplus of nine million bushels of wheat. England wants it all and more too.

Thirty-seven foreign Governments have bus far sent in Centennial acceptances. Time's nearly up.

The benefactions to colleges and professional schools last year amounted to eleven millions and a quarter.

Advancing. A great many women are being nominated for school superintendents out West, this fall.

What's up? The remains of all the Chinamen who have died in California are to be sent home immediately.

Bids for Democratic futures are quite limited just now. Bourbon dealers have no confidence in the market.

Solid Boston people who grunt over the hard times give "pork and beans" receptions as blow outs, now-a-days.

Sowing the To Be. More small grain is being sown this fall throughout the West than has been sown before for years.

Baltimore is proud because it has a Mr. Lightningbug, who "made the fire fly out of his wife's eye." He shines in jail.

A step forward. Tennessee's new school law provides that for like services of male and female teachers like salaries shall be paid.

The son of Jeff. Davis mentioned as accompanying the old man on his travels is not that Winnebago half breed, but another son.

The Temperance Alliance folks are scolding Hartranft bitterly. That will help him in the opinion of all decent people.

The Democratic State press sadly turns its jaundiced gaze away from Governor Hartranft, and wishes that he had never been invented.

Rich silver and gold discoveries on the north shore of Lake Superior are reported, the estimated yield of the ore being from $3,500 to $5,000 a ton.

The value of foreign imports at Philadelphia in August was $1,714,016, of which amount $1,148,646 came in American vessels, and $565,370 in foreign.

A correspondent is respectfully informed that the COMMERCIAL is a Republican journal and cannot publish manuscript statements made on both sides.

Blobbs, speaking of an acquaintance whose stock of brains was heavily mortgaged, remarked, "Why, he's next door to a fool, and sometimes moves in."

The number of American colleges is reported by the National Commissioner of Education to be 323; male students attending the same 25,000; female students, 2,349.

The success of the American team in the late rifle matches has been quite a card for the gun manufacturers in this country, who are now flooded with orders from Europe.

India has 75,000 acres devoted to the cultivation of opium this year. This should reduce the cost of morphine and make it preferable to the pistol as a means of going to glory.

Hammond, the bogus revivalist, has gone to Alaska to commence meetings there as a furrin' missionary. It is doubtful whether he will have many seals to his ministry.

Richmond has forty-five tobacco factories, employing from fifty to three hundred and fifty negroes respectively, and in nearly if not all of them there are regularly organized bands of vocalists.

Not so much of a plumb, after all. Edward Lee Plumb has got stuck in his Mexican railroad "concessions," needs only $200,000 to help him out, and yet he can't find anybody who will put in that trifle.

A Nova Scotia railroad conductor has sent a cane to Longfellow made of the limb of an apple trees overhanging "Basil Lord doesn't call his servants to labor in an out of the way region with as loud and imperative a voice as he does to a rich and fashionable diocese.

Wilkinsburg Prohibition Meeting.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Prohibition party had a grand rally in the Presbyterian church of Wilkinsburg, on Thursday evening last. Being in that neighborhood, I concluded to attend, and when the bell rang, hurried off lest I should not get a seat. I reached the place and found the lecture room lighted, three speakers, the man who rang the bell and three other men, all sitting in solemn silence, so I had no trouble about a seat. In about five minutes brother Double came in and took a chair. In a few minutes later brother Boyd arrived, then friend Finley with the Torrence delegation of two; and, immediately, the meeting was large and respectable, for Finley is large vertically, Boyd horizontally and Double respectable beyond a doubt. But more folks kept pouring in, until, before the close of that meeting, there were six women, sixteen men and two boys in the house.

The mass was organized by calling to the chair the man who rang the bell, a Secretary was appointed, a short, sensible prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Holister and Mr. Irwin, of Pittsburgh, called to the stand. He was not prepared to speak, preferred listening, but had his MS. with him, and did the patriotic part of the performance, by giving us a detailed and long-drawn out account of the blowing up of a mine in this State; the horror of the community, the anxiety of friends, the digging out of the corpses, their horrible appearance, and so on and so forth, until I could only think of the sexton who caught a boy at a funeral, and thrashed him soundly, so that somebody might shed tears; but the speaker applied his horrors to the question on hand, by declaring that every saloon is a mine, that is blowing up every day, and burying its victims in eternal woe.

Now, if this means anything, it is just this. The man who walks into a gin shop and barters his birthright for a temporary insanity is on a par with him who goes, without warning of danger, to his lawful employment, and, while engaged in it, is killed by an accident. In other words, the drunkard is simply the victim of another's sin!

Now, this has been the central idea of so much temperance effort that it is no. wonder the evil is on the increase. Every individual of the race has a propensity for excusing himself, and throwing the responsibility of his crimes upon some one else. This began to show itself in the Garden of Eden! "The woman whom thou gavest to be with me," was Adam's excuse, while she fell back upon the serpent; but the Judge did not allow the plea in either case; and the entire policy of the Bible is one of individual responsibility. "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." And there is no allowance made for the force of temptation. The commands of God are each and all addressed to the individual. *"Thou shalt not;"* and it is a remarkable fact, viewed in the light of to-day's morality, that the command on which hang all the law and the prophets of the Prohibitionist philosophy, is not found in the Decalogue compiled by Moses, or in any other code of divine authority.

Thou shalt not take one sip of alcoholic drink, and thou shalt use all the powers of thy body and mind to prevent any other person from tasting of the accursed thing, lest, prevaricator, some one, by thy example or reminiscence should get drunk and commit crime!

This seems to be the only command in the Prohibition creed, and its logic is that not he who abuses, but he who uses alcohol is responsible for all its evils. In other words, this modern Pharisee simply spiritualizes the scientific fact that "a man is about thirty pounds of solid matter wet up with several pails of water." Circumstances are the dough board on which this mass of pulp is to be kneaded, and, according to the old Washingtonian literature, the wife of this mess is the heaven-appointed kneader. She is to work it, and pat it, and roll it into form, and stand guard, night and day, to make sure that no one gives it a punch and puts it out of shape. If she gets it into the wrong pan, or fails to keep it square, the fault is hers. Poor doughey has nothing to do but await results.

The crusade, being carried on by women, has shifted the kneading business over to the rumseller, and these dough dumplings "our fathers, husbands, brothers and sons," are, as matter of course, to be whatever Mr. Rumseller may decide to make them! Now, it seems to me that we have kept up this manufacture of dough men, about long enough, and I propose to put the whole batch into the oven of Repentance and bake a crust on them. If there are no bones inside, so much the more need for a shell. The Bible says it is the drunkard who shall not inherit the Kingdom of Heaven. It is not said that the man who furnishes him the means of getting drunk is to be punished in his stead. The man who drinks the whisky is, and must be, the principal criminal, and whatever sin attaches to him who supplies the demand which he creates, it must be secondary. He, at most, is but an accessory, an instigator and the philosophy of throwing upon him the onus of principal is false, and calculated to unsettle the foundations of justice. Before we can hope to restrain intemperance, we must give up the dough theory, and go back to God's plan of individual responsibility, punish the man who gets drunk, restrain those who have lost, or never had the power of self-restraint, and so protect society from those men who make themselves, or suffer themselves to be made, dangerous to the community. But there! I never could succeed as a reporter, and you see I have filled up my space without getting half through with that meeting. But I want my dinner, and the subject will keep. Some day soon I will give you the political feature of this tremendous outpouring of the masses, and it was quite as much to the point as the explosion of that mine.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Norristown *Herald*, with its usual brevity and clearness, says: "Judge Pershing is fifty and farmer Piollet sixty-three years old. They will both perish, politically, in November."

In Juniata county the Temperace county ticket was composed almost exclusively of Democrats, and since the nomination of Pershing, the party has collapsed and all of the candidates have declined except the nominee for Treasurer, Mr. Browne has been abandoned for Pershing.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* shouts: "Rise up, Cyrus Pershing!" There is nothing to prevent him from obeying the command, but after the election he will be laid out so flat that he will find it pretty difficult to rise up. He will feel more like lying down, anyhow.—*Norristown Herald.*

Says the Boston *Post* four days after the Erie Convention: "The Pennsylvania Democrats prefer hard money to theirs. 'Rah for the Keystone State!" Which merely goes to show that the *Post* has suffered its sympathies to run away with its intelligence—or sentiments to that effect.

A few years ago the Republicans obtained control in Carbon county. They found a county debt of $100,000 and, in a little over two years, reduced this debt to $30,000 in spite of extraordinary expenditures on the Mauch Chunk bridge. Thus does the Republican party reduce the debts of Democratic mismanagement and profligacy. It is so everywhere. Democracy piles up debt. Republicanism pulls it down.

The Doylestown *Democrat*, whose editor, General Davis, was at the Erie Convention, speaks out very courageously against the platform adopted there. It says: "We regret that we cannot give the platform the same unqualified approval as the candidates. The parts of this structure which treat of finance and currency do not meet our approbation. They are a departure from both the unwritten and the written traditions of the party, do not meet the views of our people, and should not have been adopted. But this does not affect our support of the candidates." General Davis has been appointed Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Lancaster *Examiner* says: "The *Intelligencer* is publishing 'old time reminiscences' of that political bummer—Piollet. Will somebody hunt up for it another old time reminiscence of his transactions when he had the contract for the building of an aqueduct on the North Branch Canal? It is a very long time ago, and we bring a very young man at the time have not the particulars in our memory. But if we are not in error there was something about him being paid for the material by the State; and when the job was abandoned, he made a raft of the timber, floated it down the river and sold it, and used the cut stones in building a barn or some other buildings on his own farm. Will the *Intelligencer* consult some centenarian on the subject, and give the particulars of this *honest* man's 'work?'"

If Judge Pershing cannot keep order in one county, his own, what sort of a stagger would he make at keeping order, quiet and peace in the commonwealth? Schuylkill is notorious for its murders, assassins and violence in every form. It has been so for a long time and it is as bad to-day as ever. Pershing lives there and has never done anything to bring the guilty parties to justice. What would we think of Judge Hall if secret gangs of Thugs and Molly Maguires existed in our county and committed cold-blooded murders day and night for weeks and months, and he would refuse to exercise the powers of the court to establish that peace necessary to the safety of life? This is just exactly what Judge Pershing is and has for a long time been doing; and yet he wants to be Governor of Pennsylvania, and we opine that he will want for a long time to come—*Bedford Inquirer.*

The Connellsville *Tribune*, started some nine months ago as an independent journal, this week hoists the Republican State and county tickets, and introduces them as follows: "Forty-three weeks ago, the *Tribune* entered the field of journalism as an independent paper, under the editorial management of H. S. Phillips. On the retirement of that gentleman the present editor took charge and has endeavored to be impartial on political questions. That he has failed in this he is prepared to admit, as we firmly believe that such a thing as an impartial political writer is unknown. Believing as we do, that the Republican party is the one on which the people must depend for the prosperity and good government of the country, we feel it our duty to hoist the standard of that party, and render to it what little assistance is in our power. In county politics, we hold ourselves aloof from any clique. The *Tribune* is Republican in the broad sense of the term, and not in the interest of a small section of that party. We make no further promises, but leave the matter in the hands of those who can watch our course."

General.

Several newspapers have asserted that Mr. Kerr is no longer in the field as a candidate for the Speakership of the House of Representatives. We are authorized to say, from a letter recently written by Mr. Kerr to a friend in this city, that there is no foundation for such assertions, but, on the contrary, Mr. Kerr is regaining good health, is a candidate for the Speakership, and we hope, in view of Mr. Cox's dumbness in Ohio and the agility with which Mr. Randall has mounted the inflation platform of the Pennsylvania Democrats, that he will be a successful one.—*New York Evening Post.*

The exports of breadstuffs from San Francisco since July 1st have been very large, and in excess of the same period of last year to the important amount of $2,768,951, against $1,579,026.

A Health Yielding Stimulant.

It is suicidal for a man to drink ordinary liquor, when he feels weak, to enable him to perform work in hand. The fatigue which labor produces is increased ten fold by the debilitating reaction of the stimulants of commerce, so that the former recuperative function is purchased at a fearful cost to health. A stimulant, in order to impart healthful energy, should be medicated. The reason that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are so wonderfully efficacious as a restorative and preventive is that their alcoholic basis of pure Old Rye is mingled with vegetable tonics and alteratives which are the most potent known to medical botanists. Their immediate or stimulative effect is to rouse the dormant energies, and their subsequent operation is to permanently invigorate, through the medium of restored digestion and secretion, the various organs of the body.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1872 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in May and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

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Imported Medicine Department.

We have recently perfected such arrangements with our Eastern correspondents as will enable us to furnish our customers with all the popular Foreign Medicines at present introduced into this country. We have just received a large supply of that great French remedy for Rheumatism and Gout,

LAVILLE'S LIQUOR and GOUT PILLS,

To which we respectfully call the attention of the afflicted public. This medicine has been sold from this store for a great many years and has given universal satisfaction, as many prominent citizens of this vicinity who were former sufferers of this distressing complaint will bear testimony. Sent by mail.

WM. C. BYERS, Druggist,
Cor. Penn avenue and Sixth street (late St. Clair).

MILLINERY STRAW GOODS, &C.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS!

THE PLACE TO BUY

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS
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IS AT

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Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
BUHLANBEING is with this House.

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Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

FIFTY PER CENT.

SAVED!

No power is so costly as that of human muscle, and Fifty Per Cent. of the power required to run a Sewing Machine may be saved by using the

LIGHT RUNNING "DOMESTIC."

IT MAKES THE

LOCK STITCH

With the least and most simple machinery of any SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. It, therefore, WEARS LESS than any other, and combines, with its remarkable simplicity and ease of running, great quietness of operation with a wonderful range of work. Don't fail to examine it.

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Jas. Caldwell & Co.,

Nos. 115 and 117 Federal Street,

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
400 RAILROAD LABORERS,
ON THE
Waynesburg and Washington Railroad,
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JOHN DONOGHUE & BRO.,
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Removed to 64 and 66 Federal Street,
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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
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SATURDAY, GRAND EXPOSITION OF NEW DRESS GOODS!

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES!!

New French Cloths and Invisible Plaids, in New Combinations and Colorings.

New Cashmeres, Merinos, Alpine Cloths, &c., in all the new shades of Browns, Navy Blue, Plum, Green, &c.

New Black All Wool Cashmeres
From 62½c to 81 75.
Bargains Unsurpassed in all Qualities.

Black Mohair Alpacas.
Splendid Bargains at 25c., 37½c, 50c, 62½c and 75c.

Black Dress Silks,
From $1 00 to $3 50 per yard.
All Qualities, Very Much Under Usual Prices.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
New Fall Dress Goods, at 12½c.
New Fall Dress Goods, at 22c.
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An Immense Stock to Select From.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS.

AUTUMN, 1875.

LATEST FALL STYLES
IN
LADIES' READY MADE SUITS,
BOTH OF EASTERN AND OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

New Sacques, Cloaks, Shawls, &c.,
In All Desirable Materials, Qualities and Styles.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
Blankets and Flannels,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
Eastern and Country Blankets.
Best Country Flannels.
Plain Colored Flannels, all kinds.
White Flannels, all qualities.

At 10c, PLAID FLANNELS.
At 12½c, GOOD PLAID FLANNELS.
At 18½c, COLORED TWILLED FLANNELS.
At 25c, BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
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DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, AND MILLINERY GOODS.

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NEW FALL DRY GOODS
CASH PRICES!!

NEW MILLINERY GOODS,
Opened To-Day.
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S
FELT AND STRAW HATS,
In All Desirable Colors and Shades.

HATS and BONNETS,
Ready trimmed or trimmed to order, in best and most fashionable styles.

ELEGANT DISPLAY OF NEW
French Flowers, in great variety.
Plumes, Birds, Feathers, &c.
Ribbons, all shades and widths.
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Ladies' Silk Scarfs, splendid assortment.
Laces, Embroideries, Trimmings, &c.
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Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, &c., &c.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
THE BEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED IN
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NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

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Will find it to their interest to call on or address

G. B. HILLAS,

With No. 108 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 17, 1875.

The stereotyped report of moderately abundant funds, rather easy discounts and yet strict caution in making loans must be used in discribing the situation in the monetary circles of this city to-day. Currency continues rather scarce, while Eastern exchange is abundant. The business situation is generally satisfactory in purely mercantile circles; but the large interests engaged in manufacturing enterprises in this city do not yet show much tendency toward the revival so long looked for. The iron mills are fully employed, and there is little doubt that Pittsburgh is producing as large a quantity of finished iron as ever; but the margins of profit remain so small as to make the business unsatisfactory. It is to be expected that the wave of returning prosperity will not reach this branch of industry so soon as the more mercantile interests; and we can only await the future with the hope that not many months will pass before the iron business will reach a moderately profitable basis.

—The Wall street markets to-day were somewhat fluctuating with a more satisfactory tendency than during the early part of the week. Gold showed a downward tendency, and the squeeze in stirling exchange seems to be somewhat relieved, the quoted rates for bankers' bills on London being at 4 80 for sixty days and $4 85 for sight. The stock market indicates a returning feeling of confidence, and while considerable fluctuations were reported during the day, they were generally in the direction of higher prices. In connection with the gold market, the *Herald* says that "there are some important facts to be studied by the people in regard to specie which will force themselves on their attention sooner or later. According to the report of Treasury balances yesterday, the coin on hand was about $64,770,000, less coin certificates of $14,500,000. Now it is asserted that there are $15,000,000 of called bonds which must be paid for in coin on demand; even if we admit, for the sake of argument, that the Government has $50,000,000 of gold on hand—and it can scarcely be claimed, with certain figures yet unexplained, that the amount is over $40,000,000—what a skeleton for specie resumption have we in this showing; what a miserable item of coin to secure $356,600,000 of greenbacks."

—We find among the floating financial items, a statement of the following bonds recently admitted to the Stock Exchange, in New York: "Seven million five hundred thousand dollars of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis consolidated mortgage bonds, to be issued by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, with a view to consolidating all the indebtedness of the road and establishing a fund to meet the future requirements of the company. The bonds are to be of the first class, and are secured by a single mortgage on the entire property of the road, a sinking fund trust mortgage deed having been executed to Henry F. Vail and Charles E. Tracy, subject to the redemption of 3,696 old bonds. That number of new bonds for that purpose has been deposited with the United States Trust Company, and twenty-four have already been exchanged. The bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 currency, or £200 gold each, with coupons attached, payable June 1 and December 1, in New York, at the rate of $35 currency, and in London at the rate of £6 gold; principal paid in 1914, unless sooner redeemed by the sinking fund."

—Messrs. Trask & Stone, bankers and brokers, No. 7 New street, New York, furnish the following review of the New York money and stock market of yesterday:

First prices to-day showed a moderate advance throughout the list over quotations made at the close of yesterday, which was quite in accord with the temper of speculation at that time.

The fact that this rise and strength was of but short duration was the cause of considerable disappointment to many who had expected quite a brisk reaction and at the same time encouraged the belief in the minds of conservative operators that these occasional reactions cannot be more than temporary and are only built to tempt them into covering.

They in turn met with surprise as, after business has got fairly started the market became strong and many considering this to be the turn in the tide gave prices a sharp advance.

Throughout all the day we have had reasons of advance and recession which tended greatly to mystify operators and confuse judgment as to operations for the future.

While we believe that a still further advance in stocks is likely to follow the late decline, we are not prepared to advise ventures on the bull side for a long pull, as we expect a further decline will be followed by a reaction quite as material in that case as the one we are now experiencing.

Money continues easy and abundant.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:20	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
September 17, 1875.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	116¼	116¼	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	125½	.....	.....	.....	125½	.....
5-20's, 1865	119¼	.....	.....	.....	119¼	.....
5-20's, 1865, ...	119¼	.....	.....	.....	119¼	.....
5-20's, 1867	120¼	.....	.....	.....	120¼	.....
5-20's, 1867, registered	120⅜	.....	.....	.....	120⅜	.....
5-20's, 1868	121¼	.....	.....	.....	121¼	.....
5-20's, 1868	121	.....	.....	.....	121	.....
10-40's	116	.....	.....	.....	116	.....
10-40's, coupons	117⅜	.....	.....	.....	117⅜	.....
Currency 6's	117½	.....	.....	.....	117½	.....
New 5 per cents	112¾	.....	.....	.....	112¾	.....
Western Union Tel	79¾	79¾	79	79	79¼	79¼
Quicksilver	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	35	36⅛	35⅝	36	36	35⅞
Panama	101	.....	.....	101	.....	.....
Adams Express	101	.....	.....	101½	.....	.....
Wells Fargo Express	78	.....	.....	78	.....	.....
American Express	58	.....	.....	58	.....	.....
United States Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. Central	102¾	.....	.....	.....	102¾	103¼
Erie	19¾	19¾	19	19	19	18⅞
Michigan Central	87	87	87	87	87	87
Michigan Southern	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Illinois Central	97⅞	.....	.....	97½	.....	.....
Cleveland & Flits	90	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
Chicago & North'n	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	82¾	82¾	82¾
Rock Island	107¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	107¾
St. Paul common	35¾	35	.....	34¾	34¾	34
Do. preferred	82¾	82¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wabash common	6	5⅞	.....	.....	.....	5⅞
Fort Wayne	.....	.....	.....	100½	.....	101
Ohio & Mississippi	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	16⅞
Union Pacific	70¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	70¾
Hadley	131	.....	.....	132½	.....	.....
Hannibal & St. Joe	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	21½
Atlantic & Pac	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20⅜
Iron Mountain	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Missouri K. & T	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Missouri 6's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101¾

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	50	50¼	.....
Reading	50⅜	50½	.....
New Jersey Central	131½	132	.....
Oil Creek	.....	.....	⅝
Lehigh Valley	63½	.....	.....
Allegheny Valley	91½	.....	.....
Central Transp'n Co	48	.....	.....
Empire Transp'n Co	54	.....	75½
P., C. and St. L. m. b	.....	.....	.....

—General Ward, in his late able paper on the finances, says: In 1797 the Bank of England began under authority of Parliament to issue excessive amounts of notes, which the London merchants agreed to receive at par. Even this could not prevent their depreciation. Parliament seconded the ineffectual efforts, and in 1811 passed the celebrated resolution that "the price of gold bullion had increased, and the depreciation of the notes continued. No effort was made to enforce the impotent law. The notes remained below par for nineteen years. At last the celebrated "Bullion Committee," appointed by Parliament to examine the calamitious condition of British financial affairs and their consistency with the theories too generally believed, recognized the actual depreciation, and declared that this was the cause of the general advance in property. The committee also was that "the country ought to be brought back with as much speed as is compatible with a wise decision to the original principle of cash payments, at the option of the holders of bank notes."

He further shows that prominet among the results of the stimulating of a false currency was a mania for the construction of a railroad which averaged nearly 4,000 miles for the five years ended in the (Jay Cooke) crisis, against an average of about 1,100 in the seven years ended with 1845. The reaction was so disastrous that railroad bonds to the amount of $577,925,849 were in default, and considerably less than half of the railroad stocks in the whole country paid dividends, entailing losses and ruin on multitudes of innocent sufferers. These disasters, though more easily computed than many others, and larger in amount than any other single class, are probably little more than fair specimens of the widespread calamities. Many manufactures notably those of iron, cotton and wool, were suspended or put on short time. Laboring men and women were thrown out of work to an extent previously unknown in the history of our country; immigration, that prolific source of our prosperity, decreased; multitudes returned to Europe to spread abroad in every land the tidings of their disappointment and deter others from embarking; and the number of bankruptcies in 1875, as also in 1874, exceeded that ever before known, except in 1861, the year when the memorable destruction of life and capital was caused by the war. From that time to this the commercial confidence necessary to the employment of labor has been impaired, and the poverty of the masses and crime have increased beyond all former precedent.

—In connection with Wall street matters at present, the *Herald* says: "In explanation of these pyrotechnic changes it may be as well to explain that there are three great parties in Wall street fighting for supremacy. One headed by Jay Gould, who is, perhaps, properly considered the Mephistopheles of the street; another, marshaled by William H. Travers, who is believed to be the *Texas Mustang*. He has his headquarters at the New York Club, and his lieutenants represent the good faith, *bonhomie* and dash of the gentlemen of New York; while the last party is under the leadership of Mr. Russell Sage, who embodies quiet business courage, executive capacity and great wealth. To the company of the latter two is attached from time to time the guerilla whiffian, Henry Smith, the former partisan of Gould, who makes a dash on the works of either party as opportunity, inclination or profit prompts. Mr. Gould's position is believed to be an ambitious one. Although short of some stocks, he is said to be a large owner of Union Pacific, Western Union and some other shares waiting for "Cowes and a market," although "bulls and bears" would probably be more appropriate. Mr. Travers, Captain Garland and his friends, commonly called the "Twenty-third street party," are chronic bears, and press quantities of stock for sale whenever a failure is announced, and recall the disquieting news about the commercial situation and decrease in railroad earnings to mark down the prices of railway shares. Midway between these great antagonists Mr. Sage stands watching the struggles between the giants, and ready, with such conditions as D. F. Morgan, "Bob" Cutting and others, to take up the battle and decide the contest on the side of property, providing the chances are in favor of a profit. Just how it is impossible to say on whose banners victory is likely to perch; but anybody who is familiar with Wall street will admit that the above is a fair exposition of the situation at the present time. The fact that this rise and strength was of but short duration was the cause of considerable disappointment to many who had expected quite a brisk reaction and at the same time encouraged the belief in the minds of conservative operators that these occasional reactions cannot be more than temporary and are only built to tempt them into covering."

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, September 17, 1875.

There was a fair business in most mercantile circles to-day as regards the volume of transactions. The weather was not the most favorable for business operations, but a good average trade was done. Grain was moderately steady in value. Flour is rather at a standstill, the supply of old wheat flours being limited, and the market being still unfavorable to new wheat flours. In country produce, we note greater firmness, and advanced prices in butter and potatoes. We also record an advance of 1c on hams. Petroleum also shows a great strength and material advances in both crude and refined. Groceries and general merchandise had an average trade at wholly unchanged values.

It is generally supposed that the corn crop is getting pretty well past danger, which is probably the case in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The Chicago *Times* gives another view of the case for one of the principal trade Mississippi States: "In an editorial paragraph on the first page, the *Journal* of last evening states that 'the corn crop of Iowa is now safe, except in the northern part, where over a week of good weather is needed to mature the grain.' An old Iowa farmer, now on a visit to this city, says that not over one-half, and possibly not over one-quarter of the corn in that State is already out of danger. Having made an extended trip through the State recently, he states the crops is unusually backward, and that it will require fully two weeks of fine, dry weather, to fully mature the corn. The prospect, however, he regards as excellent for one of the largest crops ever grown in the State. In Iowa, as in Minnesota, farmers were seriously interrupted by the late storms in the work of preparing their wheat for market."

The Springfield *Republican* says of the general bus ness prospect in New England: "The market reports at the close of the week scarcely relieve the general dullness. In dry goods, there is some activity, but each sale is for so small an amount that the aggregate dosn't count up very large; prices at Boston are weak, and print cloths dropat the first indication of resumption at Fall River. There is much cash trading, and credits are healthy. In woolen goods there is great activity, but some of the larger mills which have been closed are preparing to reopen. The raw materials of both the cotton and woolen manufacture are exceptionally low, especially wool, but there is no ready sale for any woolen goods except carpets. The first flush of activity in boots and shoes has passed, and manufacturers are now looking forward to October. In building materials there is a fair trade, the Western lumber for inside finishing coming in demand as winter approaches, and Western freights being low. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* reports much gossip about the book trade, and says that the paper of publishing houses is plenty and in bad order."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,377	Apples, bbls	133
Cheese, bxs	36	Corn, bus	1,238
Wheat, bus	1,439	Barley, bush	903
Rye, bus	122	Oats, bus	2,623
Butter, pkgs	22	Bacon, pcs	4,350
Bacon, tes	400	Potatoes	212
Hay, bales	190		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain trade was moderate at quotably unchanged prices. We quote old wheat at 1 57@1 60 per bushel for white; $1 53@1 56 for amber; $1 50@1 53 for red winter; prime sound new red winter $1 35@1 40; damaged do 90@$1 30. Corn was easy with receipts rather light. We quote shelled at 75@76c per bushel for prime yellow; 74@75c for high-mixed; 73@73c for low-mixed. Ear was lower at 70@73c for prime yellow on track; 68@70c for mixed. Oats were steady at former prices, with moderate receipts. We note a sale of 1 car Ohio white at 44c on track. We quote Western white at 47@48c per bushel; Ohio and Pennsylvania do 45@46c; mixed 43@45c. Barley is rather quiet at $1 15 per bushel for No. 2 spring; $1 00@1 05 for second grade; slightly off colors at $1 20@1 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio fall. Rye is steady at 90@92c per bushel for prime. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 2@3c higher on quotations.

Flour—The stock of old wheat flour is getting rather short, and purchases are rather sluggish at unchanged prices. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 25 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 75; red wheat flour $7 50; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard old wheat flours are strongly held at unchanged prices. Choice grades of white winter wheat flour are scarce at $8 25@8 50; well known brands of family flour $7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $7 50; Minnesota and red winter wheat flour is active at $7 25@7 50; Graham flour $7 25; self rising flour in cotton 6 lb packages, $3 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 85c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $8 00 ₱ bbl; kegs $4 00. Rye flour is $5 25 ₱ bbl.

Hay—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $21 00@22 00 ₱ ton; No. 2, $19 00@20 00, and mixed at $17 00@18 00. Sales from store were active $23 00@24 00. Cut hay is quoted at $20 00 ₱ ton in car lots on track; jobbing from store at $28 00. Loose hay has been sold on the streets in a jobbing way at $16 00@17 00. Oat straw $12 00@14 00 per ton.

Mill Feed—We quote bran at $1 00@1 05 ₱ cwt; seconds $1 10@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45 @1 55 ₱ cwt; cropped feed $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Prices are easy and there is a fairly active trade. We quote choice eating apples at $5 50@4 00 ₱ barrel; large cooking $4 50 @4 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BRAN—Quotations are nominal at $2 10@2 15 for prime mediums.

BUTTER—The demand for prime grades continues strong and prices are higher, with a good trade. We quote extra creamery butter, packed with ice, at 30@35c ₱ lb. Prime to choice dairy was steady at 26@28c; fair to good 25@26c; common to fair 18@24c.

CHEESE—The market is steady without any new features of importance. We quote at 11 @11¼c ₱ lb for prime Ohio factory; New York factory 12¼@13¼c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limburger 14@16c.

EGGS—There was a steady and unchanged market with quotations generally at 20c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FRESH FRUIT—We quote peaches at $1 25 @1 50 ₱ box for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common grades. Melons were easy at $15 00@20 00 ₱ hundred; canteloups $3 00@5 00 ₱ hundred. Plums in fair demand at $3 00@4 00 ₱ bushel. California pears are active at $4 00 ₱ box; country do $2 00@3 00 ₱ bushel. Grapes were steady at 5@6c ₱ lb. Crab-apples $1 25@2 00 ₱ bushel. Blackberries $8 00 ₱ stand; $4 00 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—New honey is in fair supply, meeting with a moderate demand at 25@30c per pound; old is quoted at 20@25c per pound.

ONIONS—The market is somewhat firmer at $2 50@2 75 per barrel.

POTATOES—Receipts are still small and the supply on hand light with no offerings on track. From store there is a dull and nominal market at $1 50@2 00 per barrel; 60@65c per bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy at $3 50@4 00 per barrel for Baltimores; $4 50@5 00 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade. Spring chickens are quoted at 45@50c per pair; old hens 65@70c per pair.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 95@2 00; timothy seed is jobbing at $3 10@3 20 per bushel; in round lots $2 90@3 00. Clover seed $6 25@8 50.

Provisions.

There was a moderate jobbing trade in provisions to-day, with prices firm, and an advance of ¼c noted in hams. Some surprise has been felt at the small stock of pork reported in Chicago. On this subject the *Tribune* says: "There was no little excitement on 'Change yesterday over the report that the stock of mess pork in this city is only 14,749 barrels. The difference between the receipts and shipments since the last stock taking is about 25,000 barrels, which, supposing that not a single barrel has been made ad interim, would leave us between 18,000 and 19,000 barrels. Several guesses were made to account for the discrepancy. One surmise was to the effect that a rather large shipment was made over the St. Paul Railroad, which was not reported at all. Another was that the returns made by certain holders cannot be depended upon, and still another was to the effect that the railroad returns are 'mixed,' as has too often been the case. Among it all the members of the Board of Trade are fast coming to the conclusion that there is no truth in the old story, 'figures will not lie.'"

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10¼c ₱ lb; clear rib sides 11c; clear sides 11¾c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 14¾c ₱ lb; canvassed, 15c; fancy sugar-cured sweet-cut do., canvassed, 12c; breakfast bacon canvassed is quoted at 15¾c; dried beef sugar-cured, 12c; canvassed 13c; beef tongues, per dozen, 48 ₱ lb; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $23 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, 9¾ ₱ lb, 13¾c; half-bbls 10, 13¾c; buckets, 15¾c; in 3 ₱ caddies, 17¼c; in 5 ₱ caddies 16¾c; in 3 ₱ pails do, 17¼c; in 5 ₱ do, 17¼c; in 6 ₱ do, 17c.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, at 65@68 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 95c. No. 2, 75@78c.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' tallow at 6¾@7c, and choice country rendered 8¼@8½c; medium do, 7¼@8c.

Groceries.

The trade in groceries continues to experience a moderate degree of activity and the prospects are favorable for the continuance of a good business for some time. Values are steady and prices current are as follows.

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	25 c	Standard A	11 c
Choice, Rio	24 c	Extra C, yellow	10¾c
Prime Rio	23 c	Do. extra C	10¼c
Good Rio	22 c	Extra C, yellow	9¾c
Java	33¼c	Franklin, yellow	9c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¼c
Rio, in papers	29 c	Powdered	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	28½c	Powdered	11¾c
Java, in papers	36 c	Granulated	11¼c
Java, in bulk	35½c	Granulated, No. 2	10¾c
Teas.		Str'ly ch'e N. O.	72@75c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Prime	60@62½c
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Good	55c
Imperial	50c@1 00	*Syrups*	
Oolong	50c@1 00	Ex. white drips	70c
Oolong	25c@85	Sugar drips	60c
English Breakfast	1 00	Lower grades	35@50c
Congoheng	25@ 85	*Molasses.*	
Rice.		Pearl	45c
Choice Carl'a	8½c	Silver gloss	9½c
Patna	7¼@8 c	Corn	10½c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	*Soaps.*	
Spices.		Irish soap ₱ bx	$1 35
Cloves	50 c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	6 00
Cassia	17½@18½c	Babbitt's best ₱ bx	7 00
Cassia	33 @35	German mottled	7½c
Nutmegs	$1 25		
Pepper	25 c	*Candles.*	
Candles.		Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c
Star, full weight	17 c	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½c
Star, light	14 c	Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	7 c
Mould	11 c		

TOBACCO—There is a steady and moderately active trade at easy prices. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—		Six Twist	43@55c
Spun roll	60@63c	Smoking—Grain	
Black Navy	35@38c	Plated	50@75c
Black Tens	57@60c	*Leaf Tobacco*—	
Louisville Navy	58@59c	Western ₱ lb	
Louisville Cav	68@70c	Wrappers	180@25c
Virginia Navy	58@63c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Cav	65@70c	Info seed leaf	12@14c
Virginia Cav	75@80c	Ohio seed filler, ₱ lb	9@12c
Double Thick	85@90c	Ohio seed, (choice)	
Ploughers	63@85c	wrapper	20@70c
Bright pounds	65c@$1	Conn. filler	12@18c
Black Quarters	70@85c	Havana wrap	$1 75@2 50
Rough & Ready	65@85c	Havana fillers	45@125
Fine Cut plugs	70@85c	Seed	12@14c
Fine Cut	55@70c	Penna seed	$15@20
Cut and Dry	33@42c	Connecticut	25@30
Scotch Snuff	65@75c	Seed & Havana	20@30
Black Snuff	60@85c	Havana	60@125

FISH—There is a fair trade at firm prices. We quote:

No. 1 extra mess		No. 3	10 00
mackerel, ₱ bbl	$24 00	White fish, hf bbls	5 50
No. 1 mess	22 00	Lake herring, half	
Extra No. 1 shore	21 00	bbls	4 50
No. 1	18 00	Labrador splitherring, ₱ bbl	10 00
No. 2	12 00@13 00		

FOREIGN FRUITS—The trade in this line is moderate at steady prices. We quote: Malaga—layers, ₱ box, $2 25; London layers, $4 25; Valentias 11¾c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 5@6c ₱ lb. Currants—new 7½c. Citron 35c. Prunes—12c. Almonds—Languedoc, new, unshelled 26c; do Princess 37c do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 25c. Walnuts—Naples, new, 16c. Filberts—Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 12@15c. Tapioca 7@8c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $7 25; self rising do, $6 50 ₱ package. Oranges—$3 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 85c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $8 00 ₱ bbl; kegs $4 00. Rye flour $5 25 ₱ bbl.

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MILL FEED—We quote bran at $1 00@1 05 ₱ cwt; seconds $1 10@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45 @1 55 ₱ cwt; cropped feed $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

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No. 2	12 00@13 00		

FOREIGN FRUITS—The trade in this line is moderate at steady prices. We quote: Malaga—layers, ₱ box, $2 25; London layers, $4 25; Valentias 11¾c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 5@6c ₱ lb. Currants—new 7½c. Citron 35c. Prunes—12c. Almonds—Languedoc, new, unshelled 26c; do Princess 37c do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 25c. Walnuts—Naples, new, 16c. Filberts—Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 12@15c. Tapioca 7@8c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $7 25; self rising do, $6 50 ₱ package. Oranges—$3 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 85c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $8 00 ₱ bbl; kegs $4 00. Rye flour $5 25 ₱ bbl.

CANNED GOODS—There is an active trade. We quote: Tomatoes, 3 ₱ cans, per doz, $1 40 @1 60; 2 ₱ cans, per doz, $1 00@1 10; 2 lb cans, 2 50; corn, 2 ₱ cans, per doz, $2 25; lima beans, 2 ₱ cans $2 25; string beans, 2 ₱ cans, $1 50; cherries, 2 ₱ cans, $2 00@2 25; peaches, 2 ₱ cans, $2 25; 3 ₱ cans, $3 75; strawberries, 2 ₱ cans, $2 00; raspberries, 2 ₱ cans, $2 25; asparagus, 2 ₱ cans, $3 75; pineapples, 2 ₱ cans, $2 00; pears, 2 ₱ cans, $2 25; pint pickles, ₱ gl $3, quart do $2 25; half-gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, $5 00; 2 ₱ gl jars containing 1,500 pickles, $9 00; hf bbls containing 600 pickles, $5 25.

Petroleum.

September 18.—The upward movements of the markets continue, the advances reported being generally maintained. The demand for crude has advanced fully 1c during the past ten days. Crude is also somewhat advanced over our last quotations. The

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 17, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	W.ND. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	29.708	59	81	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.800	54	67	N.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	30.041	48	77	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mean barometer...29.907 Highest thermom....63
Mean thermometer..52 Lowest thermom....48

G. W. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn Avenue.

The preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Artificial human eyes inserted.

For the Home Circle.

Every family should be supplied with well selected literature, such as new books, magazines and illustrated papers. The best place in the city to secure these is Gildenfenney & Co.'s book and news depot, No. 69 Fifth avenue. There they are received as soon as issued. The firm also keep a most extensive assortment of pocket-books of all styles, notions, albums, etc.

A Solvent Bankrupt.

A curious fact was developed before Register Shafer, in connection with the bankruptcy business. It seems that Mr. Gabriel Etzel, of Butler, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy, and Herman J. Berg was selected as assignee. On Thursday the assignee filed his final account with Register Shafer, showing that assets to the amount of $17,407 66 were received by him, and of this amount $16,-880 66 in approved claims, costs, &c., were paid out, leaving the bankrupt an actual balance of $518.

The Excursion to Long Branch.

Smythe's excursion No. 2 to Long Branch and return for $10 is an assured success. We do not well see how this could be otherwise for certainly no such opportunity was ever afforded our people for sight seeing and pleasure going as is here presented. Again the fact should not be lost sight of that merchants taking this trip can visit New York with ample time to purchase goods. The rate of fare from the Branch to the Metropolis and return is $1.50 and the time 1:35. As excursionists have two full days at their disposal they can of course if desired spend them both in New York.

Evangelical Alliance.

The Directors of the Pittsburgh branch of the Evangelical Alliance were called to meet yesterday afternoon in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association, to consider the programme and arrange for the Conference of the Evangelical Alliance of North America, which is to be held in this city in October. Owing to some mistake in serving the notices, a quorum was not present, and the discussion was merely informal. Dr. Ormond, Dr. Murray, Rev. W. T. Beatty, Rev. J. S. Mulligan, Rev. W. J. Holland, and Hon. F. R. Brunot, President, were among those in attendance. An adjournment was had until Monday afternoon next, at half-past two o'clock, at the same place.

Mrs. Swisshelm on the Rostrum.

The Prohibitionists held a meeting in Wilkinsburg on Friday evening, and among those present was Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, who attended simply to hear what the advocates of the party had to say. After two or three speeches had been made, some persons in the audience joined in repeated calls upon Mrs. Swisshelm, and under the circumstances she could not well avoid saying something. Her views in regard to the Prohibition movement, and the folly of attempting to induce Republicans to throw away votes on Browne and thus secure the election of a Democratic Governor, have been very forcibly set forth in the columns of the COMMERCIAL. It was not expected that she could favor the Prohibition party, and why she was urged to speak does not clearly appear. She made a very vigorous speech, in which she urged the election of Governor Hartranft and the entire Republican ticket.

Temperance Jubilee Meeting.

The fifth of the series of Sunday evening temperance jubilee meetings will be held in the Alliance rooms, corner Penn avenue and Sixth streets, to-morrow evening, beginning at 7½ o'clock. Messrs. Morris and Lincoln will conduct the exercises. Mr. Lincoln, assisted by Mrs. Lincoln, will sing the ever popular "Galilee" songs, also "The Ninety-and-Nine," "The Drunkard's Lament," "Will any one be Waiting and Watching for Me ?" and other inspiring and popular selections. It was confidently expected that other and larger quarters would have been secured in time for to-morrow evening's meeting, so as to be able to accommodate the very large and increasing audiences, but the efforts to secure a larger house being unsuccessful, the meetings will be continued as above stated until larger accommodations can be secured. On the Sunday evening the house was filled to overflowing, large numbers being compelled to stand during the entire service, while many could not gain admittance. These meetings are entirely independent of any special temperance organization, no political discussions are indulged in or allowed, and are being held for the sole purpose of temperance reform.

All persons are cordially invited to these meetings, and are privilged to participate in the exercises.

Mean What they Say.

Advertising is requisite to insure success in business but the merchant should always bear in mind that nothing is to be gained by setting up extravagant pretensions in his appeal for public patronage. This course inevitably produces a degree of disappointment in the mind of the person thus induced to examine goods seldom to be overcome. The safer way is like Pennock & Carson, to adhere strictly to truth claiming nothing that cannot be most fully and satisfactorily substantiated. And while in referring to the facilities of this firm to meet the full demands of the line what we shall say may at first blush seem overdrawn we assure the reader that it is fully warranted. We therefore have no hesitation in asserting that their fall stock is the largest finest and most complete we have ever seen in a Pittsburgh merchant tailoring establishment. The goods were all selected by Mr. Carson and it must be said that he has brought his good taste into requisition in finding a most particular piece. All are imported and warranted to be the finest in design and quality that foreign manufacturers can produce. The cutting and making-up is the work in the hands of artistic and thoroughly experienced workmen, enabling the proprietors to give a guarantee of perfect fit and unexceptionable style. Call at No. 48 Sixth street, and you will find the firm abundantly able to comply with all these conditions.

Fire in Allegheny.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning the Fire Department of Allegheny was called, by an alarm from box 57, to the Star Paint Works, Oehmler & Bussman, proprietors, No. 241 East street. It seems that an explosion occurred in the mixing room, and the ignition of the inflammable nature of the material contained therein caused the total destruction of the building with all contents. The fire is known as the "Star Gold Paint Manufacturing Company," of which Mr. C. Oehmler is Superintendent, and F. H. Bussman Secretary and Treasurer. The building belongs to the Arnold estate and is insured for $500. The entire stock is valued at $4,000, upon which there is an insurance of $1,000. The manufactured goods are valued at about $2,000 and is not much damaged. The firm think the machinery will not be greatly damaged owing to its quality and strength. They place their loss at about $3,000. Upon the whole establishment they have $1,500, equally divided in the building, stock and machinery, in the Mississippi Valley Company. A few days since they accepted an offer from the Allemania Company to place $500 more on their stock, but have not received their papers yet, consequently are not sure that they have been made out.

Two employees in the works, Oswald Holstein and Mr. Hacke, were somewhat burned by the explosion. Their injuries, however, are not of a serious character. The cause of the explosion is not known.

Reunion of the Descendants of Rev. John Elliott.

Rev. Elliott E. Swift, D.D., and wife, John C. McCombs, Esq., and wife, with many relatives, are on a visit to Guilford, Connecticut, to participate in a grand reunion of the descedants of Rev. John Elliott, a minister of Roxbury, Massachusetts, usually called "The Apostle of the North American Indians." He was a native of Nasing, Essex, England, and emigrated to Boston, New England, in 1631. He acquired the language of the Indians and engaged with great zeal in the work of their conversion to Christianity, in which he was eminently successful. In 1661 he published his translation of the New Testament into the Indian tongue, and in 1663 appeared the translation of the whole Bible, entitled Mamuese Wunneetupanatamwe Up-Biblum God naneeswe Nukkone Testament kah wonk Wushu Testament. Lucy Elliott, mother of the dearly beloved Rev. Elisha P. Swift, D. D., was of the fifth generation. Rev. Elliott E. Swift, D. D., of the seventh generation, who to honorably bears the name and in whose veins course the blood of the "Apostle Elliot," will greatly rejoice with the multitude in realizing the blessings which flow from generation to generation. In the absence of Dr. Swift, Professor Samuel T. Lowrie, of the Western Theological Seminary, will preach in the morning at 7½ o'clock, and the Rev. W. H. McMillen, of the Second United Presbyterian Church, Stockton avenue, has very kindly consented to preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

O. L. M.

OUR VETERAN SOLDIERS.

THE REGIMENTAL REUNIONS.

Hearty Greetings of Old Comrades--A Happy Occasion--Orations ---Banquets, &c., &c.

The surviving members of four Pennsylvania regiments, which made brilliant records during the rebellion, held their first reunions in this city yesterday. These were the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second Infantry, and the Fourth Cavalry. There was no general meeting of the organizations named, the reunions being separate affairs. The day was selected because it was the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, and it happened that each of the regiments selected Pittsburgh as the place for holding their first meetings since the war. This mainly because of the fact that Pittsburgh was their starting point in the beginning of the great struggle. At each meeting there was a good attendance, and many friendships formed upon the battle field, on the march and in camp were renewed. Below we give so much of the proceedings of the societies as we can find room for, and it will be seen that the occasion was heartily enjoyed by all:

The Sixty-Second Regiment.

According to programme previously arranged, the members of the old Sixty-second Regiment assembled at Municipal Hall at nine A. M., and escorted by the Duquesne Greys Band, marched over the route laid down, to the station of the Castle Shannon Railroad, where they took the cars for the Grove.

At the Grove a dance was at once had and was participated in by both old and young. At noon dinner was served and heartily enjoyed in the woods, while a general interchange of good wishes took place among old comrades.

At two o'clock a meeting was held on the platform, with President Sweitzer presiding. He at once introduced the orator of the occasion, Dr. James Kerr, from whose oration we extract liberally below:

ORATION OF DR. JAMES KERR.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS: After a separation of eleven years, we are assembled in this pleasant grove to talk over and renew our friendship born and cemented during our national calamity, on many battle fields.

The trials and dangers of a soldier's life beget a community of feeling and interest that makes a reunion a most desirable affair, where men can greet each other and live over again the days spent in camp and on the march. Those trying times when way-worn and weary the pleasure of a kindly greeting by a comrade cheered our pathway, will long live in the memory of all now present, and will only be forgotten when time with us is no more.

The occasion which called you into the service of your country awakened the most profound emotions in the hearts of all patriots, and as a consequence the North arose almost en masse ready to do battle in preserving our national unity.

Pennsylvania's sons were not wanting, when duty called, and under the leadership of the chivalrous Col. Black, you organized the Sixty-second Regiment and tendered your services in the cause dear to your hearts.

On the 3d day of August, 1861, you bade farewell to homes and families, to brave the dangers of a war, the end of which no man could foresee.

The seeds of that conflict were sown two hundred and forty years before, when the pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, driven from the Old World by intolerance.

The spread of slavery and the profits of this trade, gradually produced a diversity of interest which in time alienated the affections of the North and South, and culminated in the war in which you took an active part.

THE CALL TO ARMS.

The scenes enacted in that struggle, the sufferings and privations you have undergone, you will hand down to your descendants, and will be the theme of their social gatherings for many years to come.

The sternness of war could not hardly be appreciated by a people used to the rules of society in peace, and it seemed a hardship that their liberties should be restrained, but they had volunteered to fight in freedom's cause. "Camp Cameron" gave ocular demonstration of this truth, here discipline seemed greatly at fault. The boys preferred to run the unarmed sentry, rather than forego the anticipated pleasure of a trip to town. By degrees, however this was remedied, a wholesome code of regulations was prepared, and you yielded a ready acquiescence which laid the foundation for what you became, the best disciplined regiment. At Washington city, you cast off your citizen apparel and became soldiers, uniformed, armed and equipped, ready and eager for a fight. You could scarcely wait for a fight, and contrary to the general received opinion, "that the more noise the less fight," you manfully established the character of the fighting regiment, which you maintained to the end. Yorktown, Gaines's Hill, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Wilderness and Petersburg were witnesses to the manner in which you sustained the stars and stripes.

RETROSPECTIVE.

The scrife being over a retrospect may do us good. However we may differ as to our return to the ways of peace, it is not without sorrow that we recall the memories of the brave dead who were once with us, that gave up their lives to the cause of their country.

You were called on to mourn the loss of Black, the intrepid soldier, of the gallant Hall, and many other soldiers with whom you although for advanced in years felt it his duty to obey his country's call and died at his post. You all remember the courage and devotion of Cunningham, Potts, Phillips and Myers, young men who did honor to a soldiers life whose sun went down in the meridian of their days and many slain were the men who carried the musket, the real right arm of war after all. Whom to call brave were but common praise, disdained in peace, children of Mars. No hope of political preferment, no house filled with gold to beacon them onward. The recipients of the severe discipline of war, they were impelled by love of country alone—and to them be all praise for saving the honor of the land.

This sad war has taught us, as well as all the world, that democratic government is not a failure, but is most fondly cherished by all its citizens who are always ready to brave danger, and, if necessary, death in its defence.

It was, indeed, a sublime spectacle when, at the close of our war, a million of men, then under arms, were ready to turn their swords into pruning hooks and quietly return to the manufactory, the forge and the farm. A love of peace has ever characterized our people, and only on great occasions could they be aroused to the "ultima ratio requred," and then to defend their honor or the integrity of their soil. The world has learned that the proud bird, our national emblem, when he sweeps from his "eyrie that beacons the darkness of heaven" means war and conquest. And now on the olive branch is extended on both sides, let us, as good citizens, emulate our late foes, as well as each other, in striving to build up our shattered industries and cement our fraternal relations.

Our country, diversified as it is, with variety of climate, and an extent almost equal to all of Europe, if densely peopled as Belgium, is capable of sustaining the whole population of the earth—say 1,300,000,000, and giving them something to do. Thinking of this, it is no wonder we get a little proud betimes, and huzza for Uncle Sam.

This time may seem a little extravagant, but if we consider that we have over three millions of square miles of territory, and that one acre is sufficient to support one person, we will have a surplus of over six hundred millions of acres to distribute around for play grounds. It should be a source of comfort to us of the nineteenth century, that we have come upon the stage at this opportune time when the march of progress is so marked in all the walks of life; when morality and science have done more to advance civilization than all the distant past has accomplished.

In view of all the blessings we enjoy we should be ever watchful to preserve them, and hand them down to our posterity, unsullied, that they may remain intact for all time, and in order to do this our youth must be taught their costs and their present and future value. The mothers in this work have an invaluable part to perform, as the human mind is greatly fashioned by first impressions, let them teach the first lessons of patriotism as they grow into childhood, and when they grow into manhood, they will remember a mother's lesson, and become ardent lovers of their country.

THE DUTY OF THE SOLDIERS.

The present generation, and particularly the soldiers who fought the battles, have weighty duties to perform in moulding public sentiments in the interest of peace, and forgiveness toward our erring brethren, and from knowledge of our brave soldiers I can say in truth, that they are the most ready of all our citizens to extend the olive branch, and close the chasm, opened by discord.

In confirmation of this sentiment, let me appeal to you, who have been prisoners, who have experience the cruelties of war in that condition, especially our gallant Sweitzer, who from Gaines hill, cast a tearful glance behind him, as he took up his weary march to Libby, leaving the field covered with his dead and wounded comrades, and I think I can safely count upon your response. Be it so! Be it so's.

It is now the duty of all to forget past differences, to exert themselves to build up, on a firm basis, our social as well as business relations and clamor no more of geographical distinctions.

For many years we have sadly misunderstood each other. Now, thank God, we say in truth, our country is one and undivisible while the proud bird of Jove Sits enthroned upon the Stars and Stripes, bearing in his talons the glorious motto, *E Pluribus Unum*, we can from the North, the South, the East and the West sing with the fires of patriotism:

"Columbia! Columbia! to Glory arise !"

Before I close permit me to announce the death of Lieutenant Thomas Duncan McLean, a few days since, one whom you all knew and loved. A brave soldier, a generous friend and an honest man, we will embalm his memory in our hearts, and strive to emulate his example. May he rest in peace.

On parting to-day and returning to our homes, we will have the satisfaction of having recalled to memory many scenes through which we passed in the momentuous struggle for our country's honors, and have the kindly plaudit, well done, good and faithful soldiers, the thanks of all patriots are yours.

With many thanks for your kind attention, and hoping for many more reunions, I bid you good bye.

The oration was listened to attentively, and frequently applauded.

Gen. J. K. Moorhead being noticed in the assemblage was loudly called for, and responded in a very feeling address.

He was followed by Capt. R. Crozier, of Company M, who, although not claiming to be a speaker, interested and pleased his audience.

On motion Gen. Moorhead was made an honorary member of the society.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers for the ensuing year being declared in order, it was moved that the old officers be unanimously chosen, which was agreed to. There was but one vacancy to fill, that of Corresponding Secretary, and to this Louis Hauch, of Mt. Washington, was chosen. Following is a list of the officers:

President—General J. B. Sweitzer.

Vice Presidents—Captain Wm. Crider, Co. "A;" Captain M. L. Felker, "B;" Captain W. B. McClay, "C;" Captain E. S. Wright, "F;" Captain William Kennedy, "G;" Captain R. R. Means, "I;" Captain E. W. Timmony, "K;" Lieutenant William Weber, "L;" Captain Richard Crozier, "M."

Recording Secretary—Bernard Coll.

Corresponding Secretary—Louis Hauch.

Treasurer—E. G. Krehan.

It was decided to hold the next reunion in the Centennial year—at Philadelphia, and Captain E. S. Wright, Dr. James Kerr, John R. Gardner, of Altoona, with President Sweitzer were chosen a committee of arrangements.

Following this there was dancing and singing and a good time generally, and the veterans and the ladies returned to the city in the evening much gratified at the pleasant reunion.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth.

The reunion of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth was held at Lafayette Hall, and was a most enjoyable affair. The members assembled at Municipal Hall at one o'clock, and from thence paraded, headed by the Great Western Band, to the place indicated.

The members assembled in the hall and after a brief drill the meeting was called to order by Prof. George P. Fulton, President of the Regiment Association, who delivered an eloquent address of welcome.

Secretary James P. O'Neil then read the Constitution and By-Laws as adopted at a preliminary meeting of the society, held on June 21st inst., which were then on motion ratified.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The eclection of officers was next in order and the following gentlemen were chosen:

President—Col. Samuel Kilgore.

Vice Presidents—Co. A, Julius Szavi; Co. B, Harry Weaver; Co. C, John F. Hunter; Co. D, James Herron; Co. E, Jacob Friend; Co. F, John Ralston; Co. G, Capt. Jno. A. Kebes; Co. H, Col. John Ewing; Co. I, Wm. Logan; Co. K, Capt. J. A. Kline.

Corresponding Secretary—George Booth.

Recording Secretary—Jas. P. O'Neil.

Assistant Recording Secretary—Charles F. McKenna.

Treasurer—Capt. Geo. M. Laughlin.

The name of Prof. Geo. P. Fulton, one of the most instrumental members in bringing about the reunion, was suggested for election, but the gentleman positively declined.

The Constitution as adopted provides for an annual re-union of the regiment, and September 17th, 1876 was fixed as the time and Pittsburgh the place for holding the next re-union, after which the names of those present were enrolled, and the meeting adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

At half-past seven o'clock in the evening the regiment again assembled at Municipal Hall and forming in line marched to Lafayette Hall where the evening exercises and the banquet were to be held.

There were, in addition to members of the regiment, a number of invited guests including a number of ladies.

The decorations of the hall and stage were very handsome and appropriate. Upon one side were arranged the emblems of peace—a plow, rake, sheaf of wheat, scythe, etc.—and upon the other side stood a miniature cannon and two stacks of muskets, flags, the banner of the regiment and badges of the corps to which the regiment belonged were also arranged upon the stage and walls.

After music by the band the assemblage was called to order by President Fulton, and Rev. D. K. Stevenson, of Blairsville, a member of Co. E, led in prayer. Then followed music by Dodge's Orchestra, Lt. J. Hellick, the only members of the 155th regiment drum corps who were present. "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground" was then sung by the Glee Club, and the Great Western Band played several national airs.

Letters regretting their inability to attend the reunion and wishing the old comrades a pleasant time, were then read from Governor Hartranft and General G. K. Warren and A. A. Humphries, Engineer United States Army, and other.

A beautiful poem on "The Veteran" was read by Col. Edward Jay Allen, after which the audience was treated to more music by the Great Western Band.

ORATION OF JOHN H. KERR, ESQ.

Comrades of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth: We meet to-night, the first time since the close of the war, on this, the thirtieth anniversary of our first battle, to call the muster-roll of the old regiment, whose heroic valor and proud achievements have added lustre to the military annals of our native State, and to the arms and the triumphs of our national arms. We meet to renew and perpetuate the associations formed in the camp and on the contested field, between the living and together by the recollections of common dangers, and by friendships which cannot be severed, now cemented by the blood and hallowed by the memories of our fallen comrades, bind us in a sacramental wedlock. We meet to revive recognitions of the days of fire and the bivouac, the long and weary marches, the drill and the picket, the bloody battles, the terrible charges and counter-charges, the defeats, disasters and victories of the three years of historic campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, unparalled in the world and the world's wars.

Together we can truly say, and with heartfelt pleasure: now are

"Our bruised arms hung up for monuments
Our stern alarums changed to merry meetings,
Our dreadful marches to delightful measures.
Grim visag'd war hath smooth'd his wrinkled front."

PEACE.

For all around us we see the evidence of peace. The workshops recound with the busy hum of labor and eternal anthem of toil, and the song of the reaper is heard in music in the harvest field. No longer do we hear the reverberations of the mighty drum best that summoned us to the defence of our imperilled nation in 1861-'62 No longer do we hear the roar of the hostile cannon and the rattle of the musketry rolling up from the mighty waves of battle as they surge to and fro, along the undulating outlines of the Antietam, where we first confronted the enemy, thirteen years ago, to-day. But standing here in the presence of each other, surrounded by nature in a genial and the old battle-flags, with mementoes gathered from many fields of deadly strife, and with our fallen comrades looking down upon us from the penciled canvas, from the dead past how multitudinous the events that spring up before the mental eye, crowding each other in quick succession, beginning with the dark night of terror that brooded over the land after the defeat of our army at the second battle of Bull Run, when we responded to the call for more men; and ending with the rushing tide of joy that startled beneath the apple-blossoms of approaching spring and sped over the continent from ocean to ocean, from eastern rock to sunset wave, when victory perched upon the standards of the armies of the Republic!

By the pecuniary aid and personal effort of a few such patriotic citizens of Pittsburgh as James Park, Jr., William Thaw, B. F. Jones, James McCandless, Colonel M. Kier, Col. Alexander Hilands, William Vankirk, Rev. W. D. Howard D.D., Alex. Nimick, William Phillips and Edward Ithridge—the companies of the 155th Regiment were recruited, and concentrated at Camp Howe. But soon we receive marching orders and at once move for the front. On the 24 of September, A. D. 62, we bid adieu to friends and kindred, and our native city and embark for the seat of war, encouraged by the presence of the loyal ladies of Pittsburgh, we passed their days in cheering brave men on their way to battle—their nights in praying for the preservation of their dear ones and their dearer country.

All hail! to our regimental banner first unfurled in its pristine brightness at Fredericksburg, but carried hence from the storm, blackened with smoke, torn by shot, rent by shell, riddled by bullets and stained and crimsoned with the blood of the brave. Proudly it waved around it, with flag staff shattered in twain and with fifteen bullet holes through its silken folds, but still waving from the battle line resplendent beauty, all the more sacred for its scars, and all the more glorious for its baptism of fire and blood!" Thrice hail! to the flag of the Hundred and Fifty fifth! which from the hour when it was first borne in the storm of battle and woeful disaster, down to the day of final triumph, never once trailed in the dust, never was wrested from its standard bearers by rebel hands; but was returned, at the close of the war to the loyal old commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who gave into our keeping, all scorched and battle torn, but emblazoned with the names of twenty-eight battles inscribed in golden letters upon its gorgeous stripes, and without one blot on its State arms, or one star removed from the glittering galaxy of its azure field.

With the surrender of Lee, the struggle between the warring sections was over. The storm cloud rolled away from our national horizon and the sunshine of peace came to gladden the hearts of millions, and "war drum beat no longer and the battle flags were furled." With what pride did we, my comrades, join in the triumphal march through the streets of the National Capitol! With what beaming faces and swelling patriotism did we tread again the soil of our native State! With what a thrill of joy did we behold again the ascending smoke from the factories of our native city and see again our homes rising in the distance! With what proud step did we march down our familiar streets, bearing aloft our torn and battered banners, amid the shouts and huzzas of victory.

THE DISBANDMENT.

The 2nd of June '65—is a marked day in the calander of the 155th regiment, and an era in each of our lives. It chronicles the disbandment of our organization after laying aside of the uniform of the soldier, to wear again the simple garb of the citizen. Those who came back from the war were no longer young and smiling. All the boys were now bearded and bronzed men with the earnest stamp of manhood on their brows. Some of them were hobbling on crutches. Some were swinging empty sleeves, others tottering from disease incurred in the service. They went out blooming, youthful, fair, they come back wearing the sombre visage of warriors, tried and true.

But some of the bravest and the best returned not with the victorious battalions. Oh! my comrades, but a small remnant of the gallant regiment which numbered eight hundred and fifty men when we left for the seat of war, were among those who were found in the ranks when we reached our homes three years latter. And now ten years later, many who returned with us have listened to the mystic bugle call, summoning them to "the ranks of their brothers, gone before."

THE MARTYRED DEAD.

And, at this, our first reunion, we look in vain for the sublime heroes and martyr's who went down in the great fight for liberty and country, and for those who silently passed away to the camps of the great army of the dead. You may call the roll to-night, but they will not answer to their names. They are not here, they are lying in their graves. The hand that grasped the sword is powerless, the eye that flashed with patriotic fire is closed in death, the tongue that gave the command "forward" is silent. Where is the tall and martial form of Captain Samuel McKee, the ideal soldier, who never blanched in battle nor faltered in the discharge of his duty. Alas! he went down before the storm of leaden hail, at the charge of Pittsburgh, but his dust is now gathered and mingled in our own beautiful cemetery, where, with each return of spring, willing hands strew his grave with choicest flowers. Where are the gallant Anshutz, the noble Clapp, the intrepid Sackett, the duty-loving Strong, the brave Johnson and Dunn? Where is the grey haired hero, Wiseman—the standard-bearer of Fredericksburg, who went from the battle field to the shining camps above like a plumed warriar for whom the everlasting tents were opened and he marched into victory. Where is the patriotic Martyn, of Company F, who yielded a life of promise in manhood's prime a willing sacrifice for his country's need? Where is young Phillips, of Company I, with his radiant smile and Christian faith, the blameless and beautiful character whose saintly spirit exhaled so sweet a fragrance that the perfume lingers with me yet? Where are Irwin and Meeker, of Company H, who died far away from friends and kindred, literally starved to death in the prison pen of Andersonville? Where is Montgomery, falling on the very day of the final triumph, giving his life as a peace offering and his blood as a sacrament of reconciliation between the warring sections of a divided land? Where is Ramsey, of Company B, the last who died on the soil of Virginia, offering his last breath as a benediction upon a reunited Republic, a more happy and prosperous people? Where are all those noble and stalwart men and "boys in their teens" who gladdened our long and dreary winter nights in camp with their mirth and song?

Where are all those immortal braves and cannonized martyrs, who went down in the blinding smoke of battle and looked proudly to heaven from the "death bed of fame?" Some of them are gathered in our own beautiful cemeteries, and rest calmly in the graves which we decorate each year with the flowers of spring. Some repose in the national cemeteries of Antietam and Gettysburg, and Poplar Grove cemetery, near Petersburg, but most of them lie in their shrouds of blue on the very fields dyed and crimsoned with their blood. Down by the Potomac their dust is commingling with the sacred soil. They are sleeping in unknown graves along the shores of the fern marged Rappahannock, and the James and the Rapidan chant their funeral requiem. They lie unconfined on the ever green mountains of Maryland and Virginia, on St. Mary's Heights, on the charred plains of Chancellorsville, in the thickets of the Wilderness, in the swamps of the Chickahominy, in the ditches of Petersburg and Richmond, and on fields where fame wrote their names in blood and winter froze them into immortality—all over the land trodden by the armies of the Potomac, on the mountains and along the banks of the historic rivers reposes the dust of our loved ones, embalmed in the bleeding hearts of mothers and sweethearts in the archives of the nation. Each river is a memorial and each hill and mountain a monument of their daring, and the rivers will be dried up and the mountains will be levelled with the plains before the story of their valor is forgotten or the results of their heroic sacrifices to affect mankind.

THE RECORD OF THE REGIMENT.

The 155th regiment came out of the war with twenty-eight battles inscribed upon its flag and without one blot upon the same, but one stain upon its stripes. It went into the war with 850 men and came out of it with less than 300, many of these maimed and crippled for life; 52 of our commissioned officers were killed in battle, 50 died of wounds received in battle, 218 were wounded, 73 died of disease, 21 were taken prisoners, 5 starved to death in rebel prisons, 197 were discharged by reason of wounds and disabilities. It went into the service when war was no longer an experiment but received a science and when the raw and file were inured to hardship and accustomed to battle. From the first it fought along side of veterans without disparagement to its fame. It enlisted for three years and was mustered out of the service because the war was ended. We wear its badge as the most honorable insignia that could be placed upon our breasts, and prize it more than coronet or garter, or the ribbons of the far-famed legion of honor. We feel that while we live, the proudest title to which we can lay claim and, dying, the richest legacy we can leave to our children and kindred, is, that we were MEMBERS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS."

In obedience to that beautiful custom of Sweet soldiers, let us now pay a tribute to these enshrined patriots and cannonized martyrs upon the rolls of the regiment, and calling them over at each annual reunion, perpetuate their deeds of valor, as the contribution of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment to the glory and fame of the grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the keystone of the arch of the National Union. Henceforth the home of higher liberty, whose perpetuation and increasing splendor must still be their grandest monument.

Let us then, my comrades, maintain the association, this day so auspiciously begun. Let us with each returning year gather around our battle flags, kindle anew the regimental camp fires and foster and strengthen the fraternal feeling which binds us together, and inspired by the memories of our fallen comrades, and the remembearance of the events of three years of splendid triumphs swear anew fealty to our flag—and quietly vow to maintain the hitherto untarnished honor of the 155th Regiment whether in the "piping times of peace" or when the bugle blast shall summon us to the contest.

"To the sage's who spoke
To the heroes who bled
To the day and the deed
Strike the harpstrings of glory
Let the song of the living
Remember the dead
And the tongue of the eloquent
Hallow the story."

The oration was frequently applauded.

The "Vacant Chair" was sung by the Glee Club, after which M. G. O'Dwyer, being introduced by Geo. Booth, entertained the audience.

THE BANQUET

followed, and was an elegant affair. After justice had been done to the good things, toasts were given and responded to, and being interspersed with music, rendered the closing proceedings most pleasant and agreeable. Toasts were given and responses made as follows:

The Flag of Our Union—Response—Three cheers, by the whole company.

Our Regimental Colors—Col. E. J. Allen.

The Fifth Corps—Col. D. L. Smith.

The Army of the Potomac—H. Kerr.

The Soldiers of '62"—Col. S. W. Hill.

The Canteen and Pipe—Jas. P. O'Neil.

The Patriotic Citizens of Pittsburgh—Senator Wood.

Homeward March—Col. John Ewing.

Our Dead Comrades—In Silence.

Peace—Rev. Hagan.

Taps and Taps.

At a late hour the company adjourned highly pleased with the meeting.

Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The surviving members of this regiment met at two o'clock yesterday afternoon at Turners' Hall, Sixth avenue. There were about one hundred and fifty veterans present. The meeting was organized by calling Maj. D. Duncan to the chair and appointing a number of Secretaries.

Col. Duncan said he was glad to see so many of his old fellow soldiers present, and hoped there would be a regular, and more firmly cementing the friendships formed on the tented field. This was the first meeting of the regiment since the close of the war, and it was their object at this time to form a society. The first business would be the appointment of a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

The committee was appointed, with Maj. W. M. Biddle, of Carlisle, as chairman. The report of the committee was subsequently submitted and, after considerable discussion, it was adopted. It provided, among other things, that each member shall pay an admission fee of one dollar and two dollars per annum thereafter.

The following is a list of officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Major W. M. Biddle; Vice President, Major J. C. Paull, Secretary, Isaac Miller; Corresponding Secretary, D. J. Green; Treasurer, W. H. Shillingwood.

The meeting then adjourned until half-past seven in the evening.

THE ORATION AND OTHER EXERCISES.

The regiment reassembled at the appointed hour, with President Biddle in the chair, and was opened with prayer by Maj. John B. Maitland.

On motion of Col. Duncan a committee of six was appointed to prepare a list of persons to be elected honorary members.

Col. J. S. Haymaker, the orator of the occasion was then introduced, and spoke about half an hour. He was pathetic and humorous by turns, and his remarks were received with the liveliest demonstrations of approval. He recalled many a camp incident which brought down the house. The Colonel was not prepared with a written oration, as orators usually are, but he managed, in an off-hand style, to get the boys in an excellent humor. On the whole, we think this was a happy thing for an orator to do—when a banquet was to follow. Post-prandial efforts are generally more in accordance with the views of the average hungry man.

The oration was followed by "Marching Through Georgia," beautifully rendered by the Eighteenth Regiment Band.

Speeches were then made by Sergeant Isaac Miller, Major John B. Maitland, Major Biddle, Colonel A. P. Duncan and others.

The band played "John Brown," after which Colonel Haymaker arose and said there was a rebel in the audience, and he begged permission to introduce him. There was a unanimous demand for the rebel, and the Colonel escorted a fine looking specimen of manhood to the stage, whom he introduced as Captain John Cussons, who in the rebellion served on the staff of General Hood, of the rebel army.

The rebel captain was kindly received by the soldiers, and in response to repeated calls he made a speech. It was an excellent speech, and we regret that we have not space to publish it. The main points of his remarks were, that the kindness which had been extended to him by Union soldiers to-day, and the remarks of the speakers who had referred to him in a manner so friendly, had carried a warmth to his heart which he could not explain. These cordial greetings betokened a better feeling between the people of the two sections than had ever before existed. The war had been waged on a false issue. From the inception of the Government the two ideas had prevailed: first, that States had a right to secede; and, second, that they had not, (to put it briefly). The question, he was glad to say, had been met and settled forever. (Cheers.) The thinking men of the South would nearly all admit that they were wrong. Many of them thought so during the struggle, but they had gone too far to retrace their steps. The central idea of secession made the Union a mere rope of sand. Nothing could be more plain than that a Government founded on such an idea could not stand. If the South had succeeded in their mad purpose of destroying the Union, there would have been seven or eight Confederacies instead of one. The speaker was now glad the conflict terminated as it did. His remarks were loudly applauded, and the band played "Dixie."

The Committee on Honorary Members reported the following names, and the report was unanimously adopted:

Governor Hartranft, Governor Curtin, Gens. Thos. M. Howe, Harry White, J. K. Moorhead and W. McCandless; Harvey Childs, John E. Park, Albert H. Childs, Howard Covode, J. M. Reed, Henry Mays, Capt. R. J. Boggs, A. W. Erwin, R. A. Paull, J. W. McKelvey, John O. Phillips, W. R. Boggs, John S. McCalmont, O. F. Wharton, Jas. Kelly, Jas. McKay, J. M. Chalfant, John W. Clement, Judge Kirkpatrick, Judge Stowe, Judge Collier, Adam Strong, John Trunkey, Samuel Plummer, F. W. Mitchell, Perkins L. Pryor.

A committee on resolutions, with Col. Haymaker as chairman, was appointed, and Dr. Sipe was chosen Historian of the regiment. The veterans then left the hall, and, preceded by the band, marched to the St. Charles Hotel.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet at the St. Charles last night was all that could be desired. At its close M. Swartzwelder, Esq., was called on for a speech and responded in a felicitous manner.

The following toasts were read and responded to by the gentlemen named. Our Country—Col. Haymaker. President of the United States—Jesse Miller, Esq. Our Soldiers and Sailors—Captain Gillespie. The Cavalry Corps—Dr. Huston. The Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry—Mr. Collingwood. Our Fallen Comrades—Standing and in silence. The Patriotic Women of our country—Captain Hughes. The Press—response by a reporter.

The reunion broke up at a late hour, and all were greatly pleased with the day's doings.

The Sixty-First.

The members of this gallant old organization met yesterday afternoon in Allegheny. The main features of the reunion were the grand ball and supper at the German Masonic Hall, corner of Madison avenue and Washington street. An army dinner was served up, which was greatly enjoyed. After the feast Adjutant Wilt Rippey was called to the chair, when W. Street, Esq., of Salem, Ohio, Captain G. L. Braun, of this city, and others made speeches. There were many ladies present, and after supper there was a ball, and they "danced all night," &c. The boys of the Sixty-first had a good time, as many of the regiments. Our apology for not giving a more extended report is, that the gentleman who undertook to furnish the same failed to turn up in time for to-day's issue.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Preparations to Attempt Jail Breaking Interrupted—Fronk, the Counterfeiter Supplied with Tools—The Aldersand Abettors Arrested and Committed.

Warden Smith, of the county jail, within a few days discovered that an important United States prisoner, none other than Dr. M. H. Fronk, the counterfeiter, had by the help of confederates made preparation to attempt to break out. The suspicions of the warden were aroused on Saturday, and at one o'clock